THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

The Great Money Panic in England and on the Continent.

Details of the Failures and Heavy Losses.

Mr. Gladstone's Speeches on the Bank Charter Act Suspension.

Why Napoleon "Detests" the Treaties of 1815.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our European files by the *Cuba* reached this city this morning. The papers are dated to the 12th of May, and contain very important details of the rise and progress of the financial disasters in England, already reported by telegraph, with a report showing to what extent the panic prevailed on the Continent.

Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co.

From the London Times (City Article), May 11.

The panic has at length culminated in the most important and serious stoppage ever announced in the city of London. Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) were this afternoon compelled to close their doors. Their liabilities amount to about £10,000,000, of which £6,000,000 is to depositors who hold bills as security, and £3,500,000 is to uncovered depositors. The paid-up capital is £1,000,000, the nominal capital being £5,000,000 in shares of £50 each, on which £15 has been paid, and the closing price this evening of the shares, which six months ago were at nearly ten premium, was 8¾ discount. As the sum of of £500,000 was paid to the old firm for the goodwill on the constitution last August of the limited company, that sum must now in any case be regarded by the shareholders as irretrievably lost, but it may be hoped that the assets in hand will go far to prevent a total exhaustion of the remaining £1,000,000 of paid-up capital, since, as recently as the past week or two, the managers firmly believed that at the meeting about to be held they would be able to show profits sufficient to cover all losses, including that from the frauds of Pinto, Perez & Co., and to admit of the declaration of a dividend. The breakdown has been the result of a run of speculative sales of the shares. The general public regarded the company with favor, and, although it was well known that the old firm, whose property not many years back was reckoned by millions, had greatly dissipated their resources by a series of imprudent advances, it was believed that those of the partners who remained to manage the concern would henceforth conduct the business with an especial amount of caution, owing to their full consciousness of the mistakes by which they had suffered in the past. That they have faithfully endeavored to do so is still the general opinion, but every circumstance has been against them. The frequent recurrence of disasters affecting the assets of the old firm constantly affected the reputation of the new one; the notorious failure of Overend, Watson & Co., the railway contractors, operated injuriously from the similarity of name; the heavy fraud of Pinto, Perez & Co., the general break-up of the finance companies, and the hourly expectation of a European war, were all calculated to try them to the utmost. But there is no reason to doubt they would still have worked through had it not been for the persistent sales of their shares on speculation. As soon as these operations had brought the quotations to a discount the depositors began to take alarm, until at length the drain this morning became too sharp to be resisted. Application was made to the Bank of England, but the Governors felt it would be vain in a crisis like the present to help one establishment unless they were prepared to help all that might be compelled to come upon them. There was no time to take any other step, such as making a call on the shareholders, or seeking assistance either from creditors or kindred establishments; and, moreover, the pending difficulty had become sufficiently known to render any palliative useless. Accordingly suspension was resolved upon.

The question now is, what is to be done? The stoppage of Overend, Gurney & Co. will be the signal for the suspension of every other large concern that has lately been known to be under pressure, and of every banking and finance company whose position has been assailed by rumor, or whose shares may be selected for attack in the Stock Exchange. Bills of parties whose engagements are enormous, and whose fortune are believed to be ample, have already this afternoon been returned, and unless prompt steps are taken the close of the week will be marked by disasters such as have never been equalled in our commercial history. The sole evil now to be dealt with is panic. It is the instantaneous transition from a state of wild expansion of credit to a total stoppage of credit that has brought us to the present pass. The introduction of credit in a new, safe, and legitimate way can alone supply the remedy. To-morrow morning, without the slightest avoidable delay, the leading institutions and firms who see the jeopardy of the moment should form a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a request that he should authorize the Bank of England to issue interest-bearing post notes, in the shape of ordinary bank post bills, either at the customary seven days or thirty days or for any other period that might be considered better, to any extent they may deem necessary and prudent upon unquestionable security. If this or some analogous request be acceded to there will be reason to expect an immediate subsidence of all unnecessary danger. If, on the other hand, nothing is done, and people are left to trample each other down, the Government will find before long that the commercial and revenue returns of 1866 will be of a character very different from those which have enabled them in each succeeding budget for so many years past to congratulate themselves and the nation on the easiness of their task and the unbroken course of our material prosperity.

A "Black Day" on 'Change.

From the London Times (City Article), May 12.

The Bank of England this morning raised their rate of discount from eight per cent. to nine per cent., and their charge for special advances to ten per cent. The pressure even at these terms has been enormous, and it was only on unexceptionable bills that accommodation could be obtained.

Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters have been hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for eight hundred thousand pounds.

Then came that of Messrs. Peto & Betts for four million pounds.

Then that of Mr. W. Sbrimpton, the railway contractor, for two hundred thousand pounds; and finally, it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital is five hundred thousand pounds, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid-up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, must, with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation.

Annexed is the circular issued announcing the temporary suspension of Messrs. Peto & Betts':—

No. 9 Great George Street, Westminster, May 11, 1866.—We much regret to find ourselves under the painful necessity of allowing our acceptances to be returned, owing wholly to the disappointment of the arrangements we had made for their provision, which have been defeated by the unexpected turn which has taken place in the money market within the last few days. We have considered it to be the most expedient course in the interest of all parties, that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subsidence of the financial panic now prevailing; but we are enabled to state that, having submitted a statement of our affairs to Mr. J. E. Coleman so lately as the 23d of last month, we then possessed a clear balance of upwards of £1,000,000, estimating our various properties at their then depreciated value. Our position now is but slightly changed, and we have, therefore, only to solicit forbearance on the part of those who hold our engagements, and we trust in a very short time to submit, through Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of all our liabilities.

We remain, your very obedient servants,
Peto & Betts.

The drafts of the Consolidated Discount Company were this afternoon returned unpaid. This concern was established in January, 1864, to take over the discount business of Messrs. Sandeman & Co. The nominal capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £50, with £12 10s. paid, and the present price is nine to seven discount.

The directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, have to-day, in the interests of all parties, presented a petition to the Master of the Rolls for a winding-up order, and Mr. Turquand (of Coleman, Turquand & Co.) and Mr. Harding (of Harding, Whinney & Co.) have been appointed provisional liquidators.

The joint-stock banks have to-day raised their rate of allowance for deposits from five per cent. to six per cent.

In foreign securities there has been a partial recovery. The quotations upon Holland and Hamburg were higher.

The sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds in gold was taken to the bank to-day. Some considerable withdrawals of coin were made for the provinces.

It is already known that several failures among the dealers will be announced in connection with the approaching half-monthly settlement on the Stock Exchange.

Rumors were circulated in the course of the day, of a severe run on the bank of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hansburys & Co.s, but they were entirely without foundation. There was a run upon two or three other banks, and, being well met, soon subsided. Both in London and the country ample preparations seem to have been very generally made for such contingencies.

The Bank Charter.

STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER TO PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 11th of May Mr. Disraeli said:—I take this opportunity of inquiring of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether there is any truth in the prevalent rumor that her Majesty's Government have authorized any relaxation of the provisions of the bank charter regulating the issue of notes?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—In the first place, in reply to the question of the right honorable gentleman opposite, I beg to state that there is no truth in the statement that her Majesty's Government have authorized any step to be taken at variance with the provisions of the act of 1844. In point of fact, they have not arrived at any decision upon the subject of the state of things which prevails in the city in immediate connection with the calamitous event announced yesterday. Until two hours or two hours and a half ago no representation or formal report had reached me from the city upon the subject of the existing state of things; but for the last two hours and a half my time has been occupied in receiving information and statements, and, I may add, an important requisition from very influential persons connected with the city. I have seen many of the most influential and respected members of the body of the London bankers on the subject, and I have not yet had time to see, but I expect to see as soon as my engagements in this house will allow me to leave my place, a deputation from the members of the joint-stock banks in London to the same effect. The purport of the statements made by them is that they conceive the state of panic and distress which prevails in the city to be without parallel in the recollection of the oldest men of business in the city of London. They suggest and desire that in some form or other relief should be afforded. But I am not yet cognizant of the actual state of affairs in the city, as it is exhibited from time to time by the accounts of the Bank of England, it being very well known that the reserve of the Bank of England constitutes the principal part of the disposable money of the country, and that it constitutes the stock which is immediately acted upon by any extraordinary demand for money. Before I take any steps in the matter I should wish to know the precise course of events which have taken place at the bank during the day; but in referring to the course or events at the bank do not let it be supposed that I make the allusion as if it were possible to raise any question with reference to the position of the bank itself. I merely speak of the events that have occurred there during the day as likely to guide us in the course we may adopt, because the Bank of England is in reality the mirror of the monetary state of the country, and by its means we obtain from day to day the most definite account of the condition of the money market. The representations that have been made to me are of a general and indefinite character, while, at the same time, they are representations which, on account of the quarters from which they proceed, are entitled to the greatest weight and importance, and well deserve the immediate consideration of the Government. Possibly, in as short a time as that during which I have been occupied this afternoon, we shall have acquired very valuable information on the question, by which we shall be guided in the course we may adopt. At the present moment I can only say that the condition of things in the city has our most careful and anxious consideration, and that we shall feel it to be our duty to bring the matter as far as in us lies to a wise and prompt issue. The honorable gentleman behind me asked me whether we should consent to suspend the bank act in the event of the directors of the Bank of England making a proposition to that effect. On that question I should wish to make two remarks:—In the first place, having stated our anxiety to proceed promptly in this matter, I had rather not answer the question; and secondly, that the question proceeds upon the hypothesis that the bank directors will make a proposition, which I do not believe is likely ever to reach her Majesty's Government from that quarter.

Suspension of the Charter.

At a later hour in the evening, during the sitting of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—I stated in the commencement of the evening that representations had been made to me from quarters of the greatest influence and credit with respect to the extraordinary state of the market and the distress prevailing in the city to-day. I stated that those representations had come to me from gentlemen representing in particular the private banks of London, and I expected that I should shortly have received similar representations from those connected with the joint-stock banks.

Those representations I have received accordingly, and they were pressed even more urgently than I anticipated. I stated also at the time when I had the honor of addressing the House that the effects of the day's proceedings through the Bank of England had not been fully given to us. Since then we have become acquainted with them, and we find that the bank, through a desire to extend relief, has raised its loans and discounts to-day to a sum of something more than £4,000,000. The effect of that large accommodation was to reduce the reserves of the bank to a sum not very far short of £3,000,000 of money. Under these circumstances, as far as the facts are known—and there being no reason to believe that any great change has occurred in the state of things, the estimate is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—we find the bank reserves reduced in a single day from a sum approaching £6,000,000 to a little exceeding £3,000,000. The Government have felt that this is a state of things which, combined with the public feeling, calls for intervention on their part. We have taken the opportunity during the evening of considering the state of the facts, and the result has been that we have addressed a letter to the governor and deputy governor of the bank, substantially the same as was addressed to those high officers in 1847 and 1857. That is to say, if the bank, proceeding upon its usual prudent rules of administration, shall find occasion to make such advances from the issue department as shall exceed the limits allowed by law, we recommended that they should not hesitate to make that issue, and we undertook to make immediate application to Parliament for its sanction.

There are other points of detail, but that is the substance of the letter which shall be in the hands of the governor and deputy-governor of the bank to-morrow, and which I earnestly hope may have the effect of allaying the feeling of uneasiness which prevails in the country, especially as it does not arise from any general unsoundness in the condition of our commercial relations, but only from causes of a peculiar and specific character. In that respect we are able to draw a favorable distinction between the present crisis and others in former times; but there is also another distinction, and that is the extraordinary rapidity with which the crisis has come upon us, and which has prevented the adoption of measures which otherwise would have been taken for its relief. We have not, however, hesitated to act, to address ourselves to the subject with all the means in our power, and we trust that the proceedings will meet with the approbation of Parliament.

The Effect on the Country.

LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, May 12.

At Liverpool the alarm which had existed on 'Change for some days reached a climax yesterday on the confirmed announcement of Overend, Gurney & Co.'s suspension. Rumors of difficulties in local mercantile circles and the advance of the rate of discount added to the excitement. The effect on the cotton market was not so severe as might have been anticipated; but in the share market business was perfectly paralyzed, and one or two temporary suspensions were announced. The suggestion in the city article of the *Times* that a deputation of leading firms should wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a request for relief, led to the hope that such a course might be adopted, and when the news arrived of the suspension of the Bank act it was received with cheers. The immediate effect of this intelligence was to restore confidence, and at the close of business a much more cheerful tone prevailed. During the day five or six of the London banks were positively reported to have shut their doors, and this occasioned a slight run on one or two of the local establishments, which was, however, promptly met.

MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Guardian, May 12.

Since Tuesday business has been conducted on a very limited scale. Some transactions occurred on Wednesday on the part of manufacturers, who are very bare of yarn and obliged to buy something to keep their looms going. To-day, however, business has been completely suspended, sellers not even attempting to find buyers, until late in the day, when a few purchases have been made, a somewhat better feeling having arisen on the announcement—which has, however, since been shown to have been at least premature—of the Bank of England being allowed to issue an extra £5,000,000 of notes, and double that amount if necessary. Great anxiety, however, prevails. The present state of things is not to be wondered at considering the intensity of the monetary crisis in the metropolis. The announcement of the failure of a concern like Overend, Gurney & Co., although it scarcely enjoyed the reputation which it once possessed, fell like a thunder-clap on the community, and is sufficient for a time to paralyze commerce and dry up the very sources of credit.

Norwich, May 11.—The intelligence of the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. was received in this city last evening. This afternoon the Mayor (Mr. W. P. Nichols) convened a meeting of the citizens at the Guildhall, for the purpose of expressing entire confidence in the Norwich house.

Derby, May 11.—The announcement received this morning that Overend, Gurney & Co.'s Discount Company had suspended payment caused a great sensation, as there are a great number of holders of their stock in Derby. The panic was increased when, at 9 o'clock, instead of the Derby branch of the English Joint Stock Bank Company (limited) opening its premises as usual, the following notice was posted on the door:—"This bank has stopped payment for the present." As there are a great number of shareholders in Derby, the excitement throughout the day has been very great.

Brighton, May 11.—Evening—This morning the utmost surprise was caused by the announcement affixed to the door of the branch of the English Joint Stock Bank, "This bank has temporarily suspended payment." When the intelligence got noised abroad considerable excitement ensued. The branch has only been established about eighteen months, and the business is, therefore, comparatively small. There are, however, we believe, about one hundred and thirty accounts, and there are some tolerably large deposits. If the estate and securities do not realize well, much inconvenience and suffering are likely to accrue to this locality, the customers generally being of a class who can ill spare any losses.

The Crisis on the Continent.

From the London Times May 12

At the close of last week the French three per cents stood at 64¼, as compared with 67¼ at the corresponding date of 1865; the French Credit Mobilier at 565f., as compared with 770f. at the corresponding date of 1865; the Spanish Credit Mobilier at 292½f., as compared with 482½f. at the corresponding date of 1865; the Austrian five per cents at 61½, as compared with 75½ at the corresponding date of 1865; the Prussian four-and-a-half per cents at 95, as compared with 102 at the corresponding date of 1865; the Italian five per cents, 1861, at 42½ (now below 40), as compared with 65¾ at the corresponding date of 1865; the South Austrian, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italy Railway at 327½f., as compared with 538¾f. at the corresponding date of 1865; and the Roman Railway at 52f., as compared with 260f., at the corresponding date of 1865. It will be seen that Italy has gone the most to the wall. In the *Times* of April 21 attention was called to the failure of the Roman Railway Company to pay the coupon which became due on its ordinary shares April 1, 1866, although a subvention was due from the Italian Government. This was the beginning of the terrible financial crisis through which Italy has since passed.

The Treaties of 1815.

WHY NAPOLEON "DETESTS" THE DEEDS.

Paris (May 11) *Correspondence of London Times.*

I mentioned yesterday that the words reported in the *Moniteur* as addressed by the Emperor to the Mayor of Auxerre on Sunday, and which produced such a panic, had not, it was said, been spoken on that occasion, but were deliberately written down on his return, and sent by him to that journal, with orders for their immediate insertion. What confirms this fact is the silence of the local paper, the *Constitution d'Auxerre*, which, in its account of the proceedings of Sunday, has nothing of these words. In its report of the fete it simply says:—

"The cortege advanced up the avenue of the railway station between a double row of firemen three deep, and which reached to the bridge. When it arrived at the triumphal arch it stopped. Then the Mayor, followed by the Municipal Council, advanced, carrying the keys of the town on a red velvet cushion, which he presented to the Emperor, addressing to him at the same time some words of welcome, to which the sovereign replied in a few words."

It cannot be said, then, that the allusion to the treaties of 1815, and the reproach which the legislative body understands to be meant for itself, were thrown off in a moment of excitement. They were an afterthought, put to paper in the quiet of his study and after mature reflection. The importance of the incident is not lessened by this fact.

La France states that the copies of the speech delivered by the Emperor at Auxerre have been placarded in all the towns of the empire.

The Feeling in Diplomatic and Legislative Circles.

Paris (May 8) *correspondence of Independance Belge.*

Several of the representatives of the great powers, including Lord Cowley and M. de Budberg, waited upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys to request from him some explanations of the speech at Auxerre. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave some explanations which appear to have been accepted as satisfactory. The Minister assured the Ambassadors that the speech referred to was but a reply to an opposition speech in the Legislative Chamber; a reiteration in rather stronger terms of ideas which had been on other occasions put forward by the Emperor; a pure theoretical discussion which could have no meaning of a character to disturb the good understanding between France and other powers. It does not appear that the foreign diplomatists pressed the matter further, and they telegraphed to their respective Governments the nature of the reply they had received from M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The same correspondent relates that, on Monday, great agitation occurred in the Chamber of the Corps Legislatif, where were gathered nearly one hundred and fifty members, instead of, as is usually the case when there is no public sitting, only some twenty. M. Thiers, in conversation, jocularly remarked that although M. Rouher had not thought it necessary to reply to him, the Emperor had not disdained to do so. The correspondent also states that the retirement of M. Fould is again spoken of. Actual war would be better than the present state of things, which has all the inconvenience of war, and none of the advantages of peace.

The Auxerre speech caused an immediate stoppage of all industrial movements in many commercial towns, and especially at Nantes. Engineers engaged in the construction of railways asked whether the works should go on, and yesterday at a sitting of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition, presided over by Marshal Vaillant, the Minister having inquired of M. Emile Perière what he thought of the Auxerre speech, the latter replied that it had already cost France two million of francs, without reckoning what it might cost hereafter.

BILLIARDS.

Match for the American Championship.

The tenth match for the championship was played last evening, at Cooper Institute, between John Deery, of New York, holder of the champion cue, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal. The former has been champion since September 7, 1865, when he won his title by a victory over Louis Fox, at Rochester, after a close contest. He has since maintained it by defeating John McDevitt in a game which was neither close nor particularly creditable to either player. Before either of these encounters Deery, although a young man, was a veteran player, and had figured in more matches than we can remember. In the tournament he was the only player who defeated Kavanagh, yet he is not generally supposed to be the stronger player of the two. In the preposterously long games which have been prescribed for the championship matches Deery had an advantage over most players, a fine physical organization enabling him to endure the fatigue which a game of 1500 points, lasting four or five hours, occasions. For protracted exertion of this kind, a man needs to be a good gymnast as well as a billiard player, and we believe the billiard fraternity agree that the length of the championship games ought to be abridged. It is all very well to have contests of physical endurance, but they should not be combined with the delicate tests that determine superiority in a game requiring so much dexterity, command of the nerves, and mental application, as billiards. Of Dion's capacity to undergo this bodily strain, little or nothing was known until last night. His reputation was very high, but was based on what he had done in Montreal, or on what from that city he had signified his willingness to undertake. He had played but one game in public, and in that respect was under a disadvantage compared with Deery, whose many appearances might be supposed to have given him confidence for performing before a crowded assembly. Dion's average in his previous game was 22—of itself enough to prove him a formidable opponent. The American game, however, was not considered his forte, since he had never become demoralized enough to practice the push shot—that unhappy element in the American game which reduces it below the level of an exact science and almost destroys its imaginative character by leading a player to rely on the great runs to be gained from nursing, rather than on the successful brilliant carooms by which a genius like Carme, pupil of the French school, proves his mastery over the inmost secrets of the game. Yet, as Carme in his two matches with Kavanagh, had shown himself able to play—so to speak—about 20 per cent. more brilliantly than any American practitioner, it was evident that he needed only to overcome his irrepressible repugnance to the American game to conquer at it, and it was supposed the same might be true of Dion.

The opinion proved correct. Dion won his game with comparative ease, and proved himself at all points and in every branch of the game superior to his opponent.

The Cooper Institute was filled. The game began at 8 o'clock. We omit a detailed account of it, partly because of the late hour at which it was finished, and partly because the extreme disorder which prevailed prevented such an exhibition of billiards as the public, who are invited to pay a dollar to see it, had a right to expect. Dion took the lead at the outset, turned the first and second hundred ahead, lost his lead on the third, regained it on the fifth, and increased it largely. After this point the game was in Dion's hands, and Deery would have had no chance to pass him but for the outside interference. The disgraceful row which changed the result of the second of the Carme-Kavanagh games was repeated last night, only with less effect.

Deery's friends mustered in strong force, and united to break down the nerve of his opponent by shouts and cries and interruptions of every sort. It is greatly to the credit of Dion that he allowed himself to be so little affected by it, but the diversion was sufficient to enable Deery to recover a lead after he was over 600 points behind. The score at one time being 907 for Dion to 690 for Deery, the latter pulled gradually up until the figures were, Dion, 1097; Deery, 1110. A gang of rowdies on the right of the platform may take to themselves the credit of this part of the performance. We do not believe Deery had any hand in it or rejoiced in it. The police after long delay, were summoned to stop the disorder, but only succeed in making matters worse. It is the first occasion on which we ever saw the police inefficient and timid.

The Sergeant in charge, after threatening to eject the disturbers allowed himself to be persuaded or threatened out of it. After a long interval some degree of order was restored and the game went on. The police having mustered in strong force, the roughs kept comparatively quiet, and Dion went on his way to victory with only an occasional hoot from the ruffianly mob that had expected to intimidate him. We heard the purpose openly avowed by these men, and the leader of them openly declared it an outrage to allow a damned Canadian to take the cue away from New York. Yet spite of the best efforts of the mob, the Canadian took it, and he deserves great credit for the courage and nerve, as well as for the consummate skill, which earned him his triumph. We judge him the superior of any American player at the poor peculiarities of the American game, and in its finer branches he can find a rival only in M. Carme, with whom he will play to-night.

Dion won finally by 134 points, the score standing at the end:—Dion, 1500; Deery, 1466. The game occupied five hours in playing, and was only at intervals marked by much brilliancy on either side.

Summary.—Match for $1000 and the championship, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John Deery, of New York; 1500 points, caroms 2¼-inch balls, on a Phelan & Collender table. Time five hours. Score—Dion, 1500; Deery, 1466.—*New York Tribune.*

—Mr. Sothern ("Lord Dundreary") has received from some members of the London Stock Exchange the gift of a silver drinking-cup, of huge proportions, inscribed as follows:—"E. A. Sothern, Esq.; from a few members of the London Stock Exchange. For spirits and hot water. Presented to one who has administered the latter to the former—1866."

—Travellers along the sea shore of New Zealand have to wear veils to protect their faces and eyes from a fine metallic sand which rises with every puff of wind. This sand proves, upon analysis, to be the purest ore of iron known.

—Signora Carozzi Zucchi is a happy wife. Her name by marriage is Perrini.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, May 24.

More Presidential Clemency.

Special Treasury Agent Dexter, of Mobile, who was under sentence of a military commission and fined $250,000, has been discharged by the President.

Tin Ore from California.

Specimens of tin ore from California were exhibited at the General Land Office, recently, of extraordinary richness and purity. This ore is found about eighty miles south of the quick silver mines of California, and is 72 per cent. pure metal.

Thanks to Kilpatrick and Rodgers.

The resolutions of thanks voted to General Kilpatrick, the United States Minister to Chili, and Commodore Rodgers, of the United States navy, for their action in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso, were transmitted to those distinguished officers to-day, through the proper departments.

New Executive Mansion.

It is in contemplation to build a new and costly executive mansion on the high grounds east of the Capitol, and turn the White House into a fire-proof building for the State Department. It was for that purpose leave was asked to-day to bring in a joint resolution directing the proper committees to make a reconnoissance for a site.

To Hardware Men.

The American hardware manufacturers should immediately forward to this city the information necessary to the framing of the Tariff bill, to make it sufficiently protective of their interests. Strange to say, the facts and figures thus far principally furnished have come from the hands of a man who is an American, indeed, but turns out to be an agent of the Birmingham and Sheffield manufacturers. Our hardware makers should hurry up.

Suicide.

New York, May 24.—Thomas W. Birdsall, President of the Security Fire Insurance Company, committed suicide yesterday. It is said that the deceased was considerably involved by private speculations. He leaves a widow and several children.

Billiard Match.

New York, May 24.—The billiard match last evening, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John Deery, 1500 points up, was won by Dion, by 134 points.

Arrival of the Steamer "Fulton."

New York, May 24.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Havre, arrived last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 10.—The intelligence of the contemplated withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico caused intense excitement in this capital. The faces of French merchants and Government stipendiaries were visibly elongated; while Liberals rushed wildly through the streets, shaking hands with every American, embracing each other in the most affectionate manner, and in a hundred ways evincing their joy at the prospect of being rid of their foreign rulers. But little business was transacted in this city on Tuesday.

The news from the United States occupied everybody's time. It has caused great stringency in the money market. Nobody seems to know what course to pursue. Business men immediately prepared to curtail expenses, improvements ceased, and bankers refused to lend a dollar to the best houses. General distrust pervaded all classes, and will until further developments are made. At present the probabilities are in favor of the abdication of the Emperor—perhaps before the time for the ultimate withdrawal of the French troops expires. In the meanwhile contingencies may arise that may render it desirable for the security of the country that Maximilian should continue its ruler for a longer period; but this could only be with the consent and assistance of the United States, for his supporters among the the Mexicans are very few; and although he has proved himself a very mild and just monarch still he has wholly failed to attach the Mexican people to him; indeed, he is personally more popular than any other European ruler would have been; but the Mexican heart revolts at any except a Mexican ruler. Such an impetus has the news given liberal sentiments here, that, should a few regiments of French and Austrians be sent from the capital to the defence of some other point, it would be comparatively easy for the leaders to create a revolution which might run the streets with the blood of thousands, but would be successful in driving the Emperor from the country. It is astonishing, the sudden elevation of liberal feeling, and consequent depression of the Imperialists, and it can scarcely be realized abroad.

DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS NEAR ORIZABA.

A detachment of Austrians was sent out from Orizaba a few days ago for Tehuacan. In Puente Colorado they were attacked by a large body of liberals and badly whipped. The particulars have not been received. Troops have been sent from Puebla to the scene of the disaster, but nothing has yet been heard of the expedition.

Orizaba, on account of its climate, has been selected as the point for the general hospital for troops in the valley of Mexico. Mechanics and laborers in large numbers have been gathered from various points, and the works upon the hospital buildings and barracks, is being pushed forward with great rapidity.

One of the men engaged in the attack upon the residence at Rio Frio, two months since, when the secretary of the Prussian Legation was killed, has been arrested, and confessed his guilt. He implicates two accomplices. A number of arrests had previously been made, but the parties had all been discharged upon examination.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Thursday, May 24, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices continue unsettled. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20s sold at 100½, a decline of ¼; 107 was bid for 6s of 1881; 101 for 7·30s; and 94½ for 10-40s.

City loans are dull at the decline. The new issue sold at 95.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54¼, a slight decline; Minehill at 56¼, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; Northern Central at 44, no change; about 2500 shares of Reading at 53 69-100@54¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 27@27¼, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is no change to notice. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22, and Hestonville at 20. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 56½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in demand at full prices. Seventh National sold at 93½. 140 was bid for First National; 216 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 62½ for City; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is more doing. About 2200 shares of Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33@33¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼; and a small lot of Lehigh Navigation at 52¼. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 11½ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull, with the exception of Ocean, which sold largely at 6¼@6¾, a slight decline.

Gold continues in good demand at the advance. About $100,000 sold this morning at from 137¼@139¼, closing at the former rate.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Gold opened at 138¾, and by half-past one had advanced to 139, after which it reacted steadily to 136¾—the quotation at 5 P. M. Loans were made at from 6 per cent. to 1-32d per diem in favor of the borrower early in the day, but the latest transactions were without interest. The export of specie was again large, the amount taken by the *Tarifa* from this port being $3,234,463, and by the *China* from Boston $1,937,000, the whole aggregating $5,171,463. Foreign exchange was inactive, and bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109@109½. No bills appear to have been returned protested by the recent steamers.

"The next news from Europe is not looked forward to with much interest, as it is generally felt that, however unfavorable it may be, it can exert no further influence here save upon gold and exchange, while there is every probability that in the event of war, which seems imminent on the continent, the securities of the Governments involved in the conflict will depreciate in about the same rate that United States securities will rise in popular estimation. Distrust of the finances of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and even France will induce sales of their securities, and investors will naturally seek to employ their capital in those countries removed from the influences of the war."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Gold was excited yesterday, selling as high as 138¾, and closing at 136½. The Government sales have been suspended for the present.

"Money has been in active demand among stock and gold operators, and 7 per cent and a commission has been freely paid. The payments on account of sales of gold by the Government are not made with comfort by the banks. The supply of national currency is small among them; and before the gold is settled for they will be obliged to use compound interest notes at par and interest, and Clearing House certificates. Official notice has been given of the readiness of the Treasury to pay off a large proportion of the one year certificates, and to stop interest upon them after May 31. This will ease the money market after a short time, but for some days borrowers who supply themselves at legal rates will be fortunate. The English panic and the impending Continental war cannot fail to send to New York a large amount of securities."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The final settlements with the Treasury for gold will be made to-day. They will be less important in amount, and being the last, will involve less trouble to the banks, whose certified checks will come into the possession of the Treasury. It is probable that by Saturday we shall be able to quote money comparatively easy among the brokers at the advanced rates of 6@7 ₱ cent., and it is also likely that the money which must come out of the Treasury in all next week, or by the 31st of May, for the Certificates notified to be paid off, will contribute to reduce the rate of the street, as the rule, to 6 per cent. To-day, however, the stock people acted as though cheap money was not to return to the market for a long season, and the bearish sales, as well as the sales pressed for cash and for the want of cash, were very considerable on the railway list, and fairly active on the Government securities. The latter were lower than yesterday on the 7·30, per cent. currency notes, and partially so on the gold-bearing stocks. On the other hand, Gold itself has further advanced from 138½ to 139 per cent., subsequently receding to 137½ per cent. This was partly the result of the failure of several parties *short* of gold at lower figures, and for whose account peremptory purchases were made in the Gold room."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 5-20s 62..	100½	100 sh Ocean.....	s10	6¼
$5000 do.....	100½	300 sh do.....		6¼
$300 City 6s, new...	95	200 sh do.....		6¾
100 sh Sch Nv pf....	33	100 sh do		6¾
300 sh do.....	33	300 sh do.....		6¾
200 sh do.....	33½	200 sh do.....	b30	6¾
500 sh do.....	33½	100 sh do.....	b30	6¾
200 sh do.....	33¾	100 sh Reading.....		53
500 sh do.....	33¾	100 sh do....s10	53·60
100 sh do.....	33¾	100 sh do....s10	53·69
200 sh do.....	33¾	500 sh do....s30	53·81
53 sh Lehigh Nav...	52½	100 sh do.....		54
13 sh Morris Cl....	77	200 sh do.....	s10	54
16 sh Penna R.....	54¼	100 sh do....s10..		54¼
3 sh do.....	54¼	100 sh do....s30	54¼
11 sh do.....	54¼	100 sh do....s30	54¼
4 sh Minehill.....	56¼	100 sh do....s30	54¾
20 sh N Penna.....	38	200 sh do....s30	54¾
10 sh 7th Nat Bank.	93½	100 sh do....s30..	54¾
50 sh N Central....	44	100 sh do.....		54¾
100 sh Cata pf....s30	27½	200 sh do.....		54¾
100 sh do.....s60	27	100 sh Hest.....b30	20
200 sh N Y & M'dC...	6¼	100 sh do b30	20
200 sh do.....	6¼	100 sh do....b30	30
10 sh 13th & 15th....	23			

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	138	138¼
American Silver, 5s and 2s.....	130	132
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	11½	11¾
" " July, 1864....	11	11¼
" " August, 1864....	10½	10¾
" " October, 1864....	9½	9¾
" " Dec., 1864....	8½	8¾
" " May, 1865....	6¾	6¾
" " August, 1865....	4½	5
" " Sept., 1865....	4¼	4¼
" " October, 1865....	3½	4

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, May 24.—The Breadstuffs Market continues remarkably quiet, notwithstanding the fluctuations in gold and exchange. The receipts and stocks of Flour are extremely light, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 1000 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, at prices ranging from $8 to $8 50 for superfine; $8 75@9 75 for extras; $10@11 50 for Northwestern extra family, of which description the bulk of the sales consisted; $11@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and $13@16·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. The offerings continue small, and the demand is moderate; small sales were made at $2 40@2·65 for fair and choice red; 2000 bushels Spring sold on private terms. Rye is in steady demand, with small sales at $1 10@1 12 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in active request, but there is not much here; sales of 2500 bushels yellow, in the cars, at 86c., an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand at 70@74c for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

There is a fair inquiry for Quercitron Bark, but there is little or none here. We quote No. 1 at $29 ₱ ton.

No sales of Clover-seed or Timothy have been reported. Flaxseed is selling at $2 90@3·00.

Whisky is scarce. Pennsylvania sells in small lots at $2 24@2 26; and Ohio at $2·27.

Markets by Teleg

ANDREW JOHNSON

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Remarkable Speeches by Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and McCulloch.

BRIEF ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Harlan and Attorney-General Speed Define Their Positions.

COMING ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH

Great Importance Attached to Them.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President and the various members of his Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club, attended by a very large concourse of citizens, numbering several thousands. The President was the first to be complimented in this way. In acknowledgment of it he came out in front of the Executive Mansion, and standing on the coping of the balustrade, he made a very brief speech. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic greetings. His words were as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens:—In appearing before you this evening it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right, as it will so prove in the end. (Cheers.) I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant.

The President then retired amid hearty applause.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY WELLES.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, which I suppose is to the Administration and its policy, which we one and all approve. (Cheers.) You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are, one and all, I suppose, for the Union, and for the establishment of the rights of the States, (Cheers.) These are my views. (Cheers.)

The Secretary of War was next called upon, the band playing "Rally Round the Flag," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and other airs. Secretary Stanton replied as follows:—

SPEECH OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Gentlemen:—On the afternoon of Thursday, the seventa of this month, I received a note from the Secretary of the National Union Johnson Club, telling me it was the design of the association to serenade the President and his Cabinet, and that I would be called upon at my residence. Immediately on the receipt of this note, reply was sent to the Secretary expressing my thanks for the compliment, and declining the honor of the serenade. A similar compliment from the patriotic association of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League had previously been declined.

Two reasons induced my action. The last time a public speech was made from this spot in answer to a serenade, was on the night of Friday, the 14th day of April, 1865. At that moment, when we were rejoicing over the downfall of the Rebellion, one of its instruments was murdering Mr. Lincoln. You will not think it strange that a complimentary occasion, fraught with such associations, should not be coveted. Besides, as the head of a Department, my public duties have been simply executive, and it has always been my aim to avoid trenching upon duties devolved upon others, and to avoid mischief by the premature discussion of matters entrusted to the legislative branch of the Government, and under its consideration.

But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall, therefore, declare them briefly and plainly. To the end that they may be neither accidentally misunderstood nor wilfully misrepresented, what it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written.

After four years of war, the authority of the Federal Government was established throughout the whole territory of the United States, at a sacrifice of over three hundred thousand lives of loyal soldiers, and a cost of more than three thousand millions of dollars. Nearly every household in eighteen loyal States is mourning its loved ones slain by Rebels. A tax, which may last for generations, is laid upon the food and raiment and necessities of every family, and in the price of their daily bread the twenty million inhabitants of the loyal States feel, and will long continue to feel, what it cost to uphold their Government against rebellion.

The office of President devolved upon Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, 1865. Thirteen days before that time Richmond, the seat of the Rebel Government, had been captured, and six days later the Rebel Commander-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army, as prisoners of war, to General Grant and the forces under his command. By these rapidly succeeding events the Rebel Government was overthrown, its strength and hope exhausted, and, in every State, its armed forces and official authorities gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The President's annual message to the present Congress thus clearly states the condition of the country and the question thereby impressed upon him:—

"I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals, and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of these States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President, as head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision."

After stating the objections to the continuance of merely military rule, the alternative course chosen by him and supported by his Cabinet is thus clearly set forth:—

"Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency.

"The blockade has been removed and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The Courts bring security to persons and property, the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce, the post offices renew the facilities of special intercourse, and of business."

No one better than Mr. Johnson understood the solemn duty imposed upon the national Executive to maintain the national authority vindicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle and of so many battles and victories to slip away or turn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal States, in despatches to the provisional Governors acting under his authority, and in declarations made to the public for their information, there was no disguise of his purpose to secure the peace and tranquility of the country on just and sure foundations. These measures received the cordial support of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the sentiments declared in conventions in nearly all of the States.

One point of difference presented itself, namely, the basis of representation. By some it was thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the Rebel States should be secured in some form to the colored inhabitants of these States, either as a universal rule, or to those qualified by education or by actual service as soldiers, who ventured their lives for their Government. My own mind inclined to this view, but after a calm and full discussion my judgment yielded to the adverse arguments, resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe the rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power.

The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, exhibit the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan, two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice:—

First, That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others." This is in accordance with the views often expressed by Mr. Johnson from the commencement of the Rebellion and under the most impressive circumstances.

Secondly. The choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people, and no others, but constitutional guarantees were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudiation of the Rebel debt.

A sound reason for such guarantees in respect to slavery is stated by the President in his message, namely, the necessity of "the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union." These views, expressed by the President in his message, received and continue to receive my cordial acquiescence and support. Who are loyal people? is a question that ought not to be difficult of decision.

After a full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state with equal distinctness what remains to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words:—

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, *to judge each of you for yourselves*, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members."

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself of the elections and qualifications of its members belongs to each House of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares, in the fifth section of the first article, that "Each House shall be the *judge* of the elections returns, and qualifications of its own members." In thus distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each House of Congress to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution.

It being the function of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, the obligation is implied of taking testimony, weighing evidence, and deciding the question of membership. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment will be given, is not known to me, nor have *I the right of inquiring*.

Besides the steps taken by the Executive to restore the constitutional relations of the States, his annual message called the attention of Congress to the necessity of insuring the security of the freedmen, reminding Congress that while he had no doubt that the General Government could not extend the elective franchise, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property; their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor; and observing, further, that the country is in need of labor, and that the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection.

In connection with this subject the President further remarks, "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of this monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing the various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

"The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberance and fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country, and the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North or from the most cultivated nations of Europe."

These views of the President in relation to the freedmen received and continue to receive my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report.

In what I believed an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau, but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be approved by him to be illegal and unconstitutional. Concurring in the objects of the bill, and regarding the power as temporary and safe in his hands, I advised its approval, but having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed to receive the needful support, it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate, or difference of opinion. Another Congressional measure, called the Civil Rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights in the insurrectionary States.

It was well observed by the President in his annual message that "peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country (the Southern States) is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." Its possible interference with such emigration was one of the chief objections to military rule, and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slaveholding monopoly, heretofore existing in the Southern States, would still be strongly exerted to prevent peaceful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laboring population of the North from that soil of exuberant fertility and friendly climate, that productive region, embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and that hence civil rights in those States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed to receive the Executive sanction, yet having been adhered to by a two-thirds vote in each House, they have now passed to the statute-book, and cease to be the subject of debate.

Another measure, or series of measures, of prime importance, now pending before Congress, merits a brief remark, namely, the plan of restoration, or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the Joint Committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms:—

"Section 3. Until the Fourth day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort *shall be excluded* from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this third section is the vital one, without which the others are of no value. Its exclusive action will, no doubt, commend it to the feelings of many, as a wise and just provision; but I am unable so to regard it, because, for four years, it binds Congress to exclude from voting for Representatives or Presidential Electors "all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort." No matter what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be given, an absolute Constitutional bar is to be erected for four years against a large class of persons.

Change of circumstances and condition often works rapid change in political sentiments, and nowhere with more marked result than in the South. It is believed that elements of change are now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and, on the other, tending to continued hostile feelings. In my judgment every proper incitement to union should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by a Constitutional amendment, for the period of four years, might be deplorable in its result.

To those who differ I accord the same honesty, and, perhaps, greater wisdom than I can claim for myself. As the proposed plan now stands, I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice, or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending, I disclaim any purpose to interfere, beyond the expression of my own opinion. Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had the right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is deeply important to the peace and tranquility of the country.

Recognizing the co-ordinate branches of Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and entertaining for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and shall receive, according to my best judgment, the support which is required by that Constitution, which, after unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by Divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure.

The Secretary of the Treasury was next called on, and said:—

SPEECH OF HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH.

Fellow-Citizens:—You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches, and I take it for granted, therefore, that in making this call upon me you intended only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disappoint you; I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you.

I took occasion last fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment; and, although it has been violently, in some instances vindictively—assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box.

This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the Club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. I suppose, gentlemen, that some of us expected that at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood had been excited, and much good blood had been shed, we should have blue skies and calm seas.

The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the Senate of the United States, he showed no faltering fidelity, when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their strongholds, and peril his life and the lives of his family. His policy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical.

If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of the Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States—more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason, and vindicates the majesty of the law,—if such a policy can be presented, there is no man in the United who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it.

It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. It was once said, I think, by John Randolph, that "of all tinkers the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated."

If the old man could rise from his grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution tinker? (Cheers and laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers of the republic, the glory of the United States and the admiration of the world.

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on voters; and whose fault is it that that is not part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? (Voices, "The Copperheads." Other voices, "Thad. Stevens.")

Mr. McCulloch—Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.) It the course which the President was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges made against it in the recess of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb?

Those men whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the Constitution and alarm the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy, and demand of the President a convention of Congress? No such demand was made; no such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) But the people were silent, if not approving.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. I have only this to say:—I have desired and hoped for the continuance of this great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration, and to peace.

If it should do this, it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be: "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor; but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory."

LETTERS FROM SECRETARY HARLAN AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

The party next proceeded to the residence of Attorney-General Speed, but that gentleman, although called for, did not make his appearance. Several persons said he was not at home, but that he was at the Club-room.

The band afterwards played before the residence of Secretary Harlan, but that gentleman also failed to appear.

The Hon. Green Clay Smith, who was a prominent actor in the serenading demonstration, mounting the steps, said Secretary Harlan had written a letter to the Club, which could be read at the Club-room. This ended the proceedings attendant on the serenade.

The letter of Secretary Harlan is as follows:—

SECRETARY HARLAN'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Sir:—Several days since I received a note signed by you, as President of the National Union Club, informing me of their intention to serenade the President and his Cabinet officers on an evening which you then named, and a note from the Secretary of this organization announcing its postponement on account of the character of the weather. I have to-day received a third note, signed by the Corresponding Secretary, informing me that the serenade will be tendered this evening, at 8 o'clock.

After tendering to you and the Club my thanks for the compliment of including me in the number to be thus honored, I regret to be compelled to add that my official engagements render it it impracticable for me to be present. This circumstance gives me less pain, as I am not conscious of having done anything which entitles me personally to the honor of such an ovation; and if the proposed "call" is intended, as the newspapers assert, to furnish the officials connected with the Executive Department of the Government an opportunity to announce their opinions on political subjects, I am inclined to think it a pardonable egotism for me to suppose that my opinions are fully known to all who may consider them of sufficient consequence to merit a passing notice, as I have frankly proclaimed them on the floor of the Senate and from the rostrum, for ten consecutive years next preceding the commencement of my service as Secretary of the Interior, and have not at any time since, when occasions required it, failed to express my views with equal candor.

As my political affiliations in the past have not been doubtful, I do not intend that they shall be so in the future. I have been four times elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Iowa, as a representative of the Republican Union party, and as a member of that political organization I was appointed to the office I now hold. To betray the confidence thus reposed in me would be a manifestation of ingratitude so glaringly dishonorable, that I am sure no intelligent member of your organization suspects it. Nor can it be expected that I will do or say anything which would, in my opinion, tend to divide, weaken, or demoralize the great Union organization until the purposes of its creation shall have been fully accomplished. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN.

To Hon. A. W. Randall, President of National Union Club.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED'S LETTER.

The following is Attorney-General Speed's letter:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.—Dr. Ferguson, Corresponding Secretary National Union Club—Sir:—Late yesterday afternoon I received your notice that I would be serenaded this evening, at 8 o'clock. As you have seen fit to notify me of this intended compliment, I presume that an address will be expected. It is right that I should say beforehand that the shortness of the time and pressing engagements will not permit me to prepare a fitting address, and I most respectfully state that I must be excused from speaking on the occasion. Your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING (and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

[4 25 1m N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Phila.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1 1866

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. P. HARTRANFT, Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MAY 22 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862 that the secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July, or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

5 23 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 20t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that at the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 28th, 1866 for the construction of a sewer on the line of Chesnut street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, to be of brick, with an inside diameter of three feet. There shall be one manhole and two cast iron inlets, to be located as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, exclusive of legal deductions as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, 5 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.

MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. VALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,

TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, May 11 1866. 5 11 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11 1866. 5 18 20t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PERCENT. or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of national and state taxes.

All persons who have not already done so are earnestly requested to present at this office their certificates of scrip or receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1865, and receive the certificates of stock in lieu thereof. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 5 23 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1602 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES, 5 17 Secretary.

OIL STOCKS WANTED.—A PARTY having $10,000 to dispose of will please address, giving true name and name of Company, DENNIS, Post Office Box No 1518, Philadelphia 5 22 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 338

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

4 16 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

5 11 2m STENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14 stuth 3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

800 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

[illegible]LE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 5 13

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciane and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Bandker chiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc

The above are offered for cash CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. [illegible]

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Mandebach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. B. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.

5 2 1m 5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 5

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; but at $6 50. Also the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reeversdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also the Coal forwarded if not full weight. 2 16 6m

TY INTELLIGENCE

Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—In our fourth edition of yesterday we gave the proceedings of the Convention up to the hour of the morning adjournment.

The Convention reassembled for business at 5 o'clock.

The roll of members absent at the opening of the Convention being called, a number of clerical and lay deputies appeared and took their seats.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read, and by unanimous consent, the following report was read and directed to be entered on the minutes of the first day's session:—

The committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing an appropriate record of the death of our late revered Diocesan, recognize the propriety of placing such a document in the forepart of our proceedings. At the first session of the Convention, and on the first day of that session which was convened after his death, it is mete and right that before its members address themselves to their duties they should stand together around the tomb of their venerated father in God, and recall his virtues and speak forth their filial praises; and in view of his example of calm, earnest, sleepless consecration to his God and Saviour, and in solemn realization of the truth that the night cometh in which no work can be done, dedicate themselves anew to God, and resolve to follow him as he followed Christ. The lapse of time does but enhance our estimate of his singularly pure and wise and lofty character, and we seem by being removed from it a little space, the more perfectly and in a better light, to see its just proportions and its simple majesty. Now that we know him no more after the flesh, his soul seems to have come forth unveiled to our apprehension, and we see that there was more reason than we knew when he was living, to love and revere him as we did.

The history, civil and ecclesiastical, of the country will enter his name upon her scrolls of honor as a Christian scholar, abreast with the foremost men of the age in high intelligence and general culture; as a Christian patriot, distinctively and enthusiastically American and republican in tastes and principles; as a Christian philanthropist, with sympathies as wide as human suffering; as a theologian, large without laxity, and comprehensive without indifference, and as an administrator of general institutions and diocesan interests, of unsurpassed energy, skill, and wisdom. But we, here and now, can think of him only, or chiefly, as our venerated father, our wise counsellor, our gentle monitor, our sympathizing friend.

It the records of his personal kindness to his clergy, which are now among their most valued treasures, could be here brought forth and read; it his tender sympathy with them in personal sorrows, his affectionate warnings to those who are burdened with many labors to spare themselves, written in moments caught from toils by which his own life was exhausted and consumed, and his faithful fatherly admonitions when they were needed—if these precious records could be produced, then would it be seen how out of the strong came forth sweetness, and then would this Convention be suffused anew with a glow of gratitude that he was once with us, and with sorrow that he is here no more.

The committee, by the direction that they shall prepare an "appropriate record of the death of our late revered Diocesan," do not understand that the task is imposed upon them of attempting to give a full expression of the feelings of the diocese, or of presenting an adequate estimate of the character of their late beloved and venerated Bishop.

This task, from which, under any circumstances, they would shrink, and which it would be impossible for them in the limited time allotted to them to undertake, was well performed upon the occasion of the impressive funeral services of the Bishop, and by the subsequent memorial discourses of his successor.

They feel that the duty required of them contemplates no more than the expression by the Convention, as the representative of the Church in this Diocese, of its profound reverence for the memory of their departed Bishop, and of its purpose, by the grace of God, to emulate his zeal for Christ and his Church, and to imitate his graces, and to follow his paternal teachings and admonitions. In accordance with this view of the duties assigned to them, they beg leave to present the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Convention on this, its first gathering since the death of the venerated Bishop of the Diocese, desire to place on record the emphatic expression of its high estimate of his character and worth as a man, a citizen, and of his Christian, and a Bishop, its profound gratitude to God for his long, peaceful, prosperous Episcopate, and of its deep and reverent sorrow that we shall see his face no more.

Resolved, That we tender anew to the family of our departed Bishop the expression of our renewed sympathy with them in sorrow for a loss the magnitude of which, as time does the more reveal, so does it the more present consolation in the contemplation of a life so nobly spent, and of a death so surrounded with Christian reverence and affection.

Resolved, That we extend to our present beloved and honored Diocesan the expression of our high and grateful appreciation of the energy and zeal with which he entered upon the enormous duties which the undivided Episcopate devolved upon him; our deep sympathy with him in the loss of health, which has ensued from these labors in behalf of the interests of the Diocese; our assurance that our hearts are with him in his enforced absence from his home and Diocese and country, and that our earnest prayer ascends for his complete restoration, and our affectionate solicitude that he should not allow his anxiety for the welfare of the Diocese to hasten the resumption of his arduous duties until such time as he shall feel fully equal to their discharge.

C. M BUTLER,
HENRY J. MORTON,
WILLIAM WELSH,
HORACE BINNEY.

On motion of Dr. Howe, President, the vote was taken by a standing vote, and resulted unanimously. The minutes were then approved.

The Chair nominated the following as a committee in reference to the communication from Bishop Stevens:—Rev. Fred. W. Beasley, Rev. Benjamin Watkins, D. D., Rev. Charles W. Thompson, Rev. B. S. Russell, and John D. Taylor.

And as a committee in reference to the death of Bishop Burgess, D. D.:—Rev. W. Rulder, D. D., Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. J. F. Drumm, Isaac Hazlehurst, and John L. Atlee, M. D.

The previous nomination of Thomas Robins, John Welsh, Edward L. Clark and John A. Newbold as Trustees of the Christmas Fund was acted upon, and the committee elected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the election of a standing committee be indefinitely postponed.

This retains in office the following committee:—Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., President; Rev. John A. Vaughn, D. D.; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D.; Rev. C. D. Cooper; Messrs. Thomas Robins, Richard S. Smith, William J. Griffiths, John Bohlen; Charles E. Lex, Secretary.

On motion, John Welsh, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund.

On motion, Thomas H. Montgomery was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the Convention and Christmas Funds.

The following special order for the afternoon was then considered:—

Resolved, That for the better comprehension of the missionary field, and as a consequence the more efficient prosecution of the great missionary work of the Diocese, the standing Committee are hereby required, as rapidly as vacancies occur in the Board of Missions, to fill the same by the appointment of at least one clergyman and one layman from each of the several Conventions outside or the city of Philadelphia.

After debate and the consideration and withdrawal of several amendments the resolution was adopted.

On motion, the following resolution, adopted at the last Convention, was unanimously rescinded:—

Resolved, That each session of this Convention shall be extended to the close of the fourth day from the time of its assemblage, and that additional services of a religious, missionary, and devotional character shall be held during its sittings.

After accepting an invitation from the Union League to visit their building, and the reading of various notices, the Convention adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GAS WORKS.—Last evening the Special Committee of Select Council, of which Colonel Page is Chairman, appointed to investigate the management of the Gas Works, met in Select Council Chamber. The chairman asked permission of the Committee to submit, and asked authority to publish the following communication, which he had sent to the Trustees of the Works, but as yet had received no answer:—

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.—Gentlemen:—I am authorized and directed by the Special Committee of Select Council, appointed under a resolution of that body, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, to examine into the condition and management of the works under your charge, to inform you that in the performance of the duty assigned them they requested the attendance of your Chief Engineer, who, appearing before them, positively refused to be sworn or affirmed and examined, or give evidence in any shape or form as to such condition and management, denying entirely the right and authority of the committee representing a branch of the city Government to make such investigation or to swear and examine him.

In view of the provisions of the ordinances of March, 1835, and December, 1836; the recognition of your predecessors in office of said right; the opinion of Chief Justice Lewis in the case of the Western Savings Fund; the invitation of your President in his last annual report, not only inviting but soliciting Councils to make an examination, and the fact that the Committee have twice visited the works, where they were officially and properly received and recognized by you, and everything exhibited and explained to them, they desire to know whether the extraordinary conduct of the officer referred to is approved or upheld by your board?

I have been further instructed to ask whether the "books, accounts, and papers relating to the said works which may at any time be in your possession, or any of your officers or agents," as provided by the ordinance of December, 1836, will be submitted to the examination of the said Committee, or such person or persons as may be duly appointed by them to make the same; and when and where such papers, books and accounts can and may be seen or examined? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PAGE, Chairman.

The Chairman also desired the committee to give him permission to publish the communication which he received from the City Solicitor, in reply to questions "Whether a Council Committee or Councils had the power to subpœna witnesses," and also to allow him to read in his place, to Select Council to-day, so much of the phonographic report of the proceedings of the committee as related to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Manuel, refusing to be sworn.

The communication from the City Solicitor is as follows:—

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866.—To Colonel James Page, Esq., Chairman of Special Committee of Select Council:—Your favor of 5th instant was received by me this morning.

You request my opinion as to the right and power of your Committee under the fifteenth section of the act of February 2, 1854 (P. L. 45), to which you refer me, to call witnesses before you by subpœna, to examine them under oath and in case of their refusal to attend, or, attending, to be examined, "what remedy the committee have under the law to compel attendance and to enforce the giving of testimony"—I have heretofore been called upon to express an opinion upon the questions thus presented, and since the receipt of your favor I have reconsidered the subject with some care.

The result of my reflection upon the law is that the Legislature, in no statute to which my attention has been called, gives to any committee of Councils the power to enforce obedience to a subpœna by attachment, or to commit for contempt, and that consequently your Committee are without remedy in the case presented in your letter.

It may be suggested that this view practically defeats the object of the law, and that the greater the fraud in any supposed case the less would be the opportunity of a chance of investigation. This is much to be deplored; but on the other hand it is to be remembered that the power to attach and to commit means to imprison, perhaps indefinitely, and I know of no case in which it can be lawfully exercised without an express grant of authority.

Thus the act of June 16, 1836, § 22 (P. L., 903), confers the power upon our Courts to issue writs of subpœna, adding, under the penalties herewith appended, viz.:—"Under such pains and penalties as by the rules of the common law and course of practice in the King's Court at Westminster are usually appointed." (Act of May 22, 1722, E. 33; Smith 149.)

The power to the Legislature itself to issue subpœna is expressly complied with, the grant of authority and by attachment to compel * * * * the allowance of witnesses, and shall have power by direction of the House to issue a warrant of commitment. (Resolution of January 13, 1852, P. L. 491.)

The Legislature have also deemed it necessary to confer the power to "issue an attachment" in express terms, on Arbitrators (act June 16, 1836, P. L. 537) On Auditors (act April 11, 1848, § 4 P. L. 597) On County Auditors (act April 15, 1834 § 50, P. L. 545) On Registers of Wills, (act March 16, 1832 § 8 P. L. 136) On Commissioners (act February 26 1831, § 2, P. L., 92) On the Court or Common Pleas (act of April 8, 1833 § 19, P. L., 309) and on the Auditor-General (act March 30, 1811, § 4, 5 Smith 228, and same act, § 32, 5 Smith, 235)

In 1864 this question was before a committee of Select Council, of which E Spencer Miller, Esq., was chairman, and in reply to a letter from him I expressed substantially the views herein stated. My reconsideration of the subject in reference to your communication has simply led me to make some additional citations.

I am, very respectfully and truly yours,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
City Solicitor.

The requests were granted.

Colonel Page continued—He said that he had not been influenced by any partisan motives in pushing the investigation; but on account of the great clamor raised by the public he had been induced to move the appointment of a joint committee of Councils to investigate the matter. Common Council had refused to concur in the resolution, consequently the Special Committee of Select Council, of which he was Chairman, was appointed.

He denied that politics had anything to do with the subject, and was confident that his Committee were with him in the matter.

Mr. Gray moved that the members of the committee exert themselves to-day to prevent the passage of the resolution, which originated in Common Council on Thursday last, and which provides for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the same subject. He said that the resolution was passed in Common Council with the intention to ignore the special committee, and that Select Council would consider the same to-day. He believed that it should not be concurred in. The Trustees understand that this committee intend to thoroughly investigate the management of the works, and by having the joint resolution passed in Common Council they expect a new committee from Select Council to be appointed.

He knew the Chairman (Colonel Page) was not influenced by any party motive in pressing the investigation. He was in favor of thoroughly sifting the affair, and wanted the Committee to continue in their work.

Colonel Page moved that when the Committee adjourn it adjourn to meet again on Wednesday afternoon next, at half-past three o'clock.

On motion the committee adjourned.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5rp

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 20 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 6mrp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed. 4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6M o'clock any evening. 12 11y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575'25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift, in Greenbacks			$30 000
1 do	do		10 000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,000
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2 000
25 do	do	$1000 each	25 00
20 do	do	$500 each	10,000
20 do	do	$50 each	1,000
1 do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue		10,000
1 do	do	Lake street	5 000
1 do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5 do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st		10 000
2 do	do	No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6.000
3 do	do	in good locality	9,000
10 do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 123 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware

E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN..... Resident Manager
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the popular young American Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
in Bulwer's Beautiful Play, in five acts, entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
To conclude with the favorite Farce,
A QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26,
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 24,
Twenty-eighth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion as
IAGO
in Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Othello.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Cassio.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Friday, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the third time as
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Saturday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III.
Monday, Sixteenth Night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
In rehearsal, Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as THE DUKE'S JESTER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE BRILLIANT Engagement of the beautiful English Comedienne,
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
Her only appearance as Bulwer's
PAULINE
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 24,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Claude Melnotte.....McKee Rankin
To conclude with
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Messrs. S. Hemple, Everham, Mrs. O Hear.
Friday—BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
THE BLACK DOMINO.
AND GENERAL BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Saturday, Miss LUCY RUSHTON'S Last Night
Monday, Mrs. JOHN DREW.—THE NEEDFUL
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the summer season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE —THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Milne and Christina are 16 years of age; educated, cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LARGE HALL.
They appear Day and Evening.
Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8.
Admission 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 27 and 29 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 27 and 29 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

STOVES, &c.

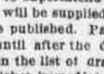
UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE,
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
FOR CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.



FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. JW. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 5

REMARKABLE NOTE.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has now constantly on hand

The Stock Lager Beer on Draught.

The most healthy and the best beverage for the weather.

COME AND TRY IT. AT

JOSEPH STEPPACHER'S,

5 18 6trp **No. 531 CHESNUT Street.**

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE,
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11:15 A. M., 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6:45, 8, and 9:30 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4:15 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4:36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7:46, 8:46, 10:14, and 11:40 A. M., 4:43, 5:56, 7:26, and 10:56 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 8:52 A. M., and 3:38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 9:33 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5:00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6:20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 651 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M
Daily Express	at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10:00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail**	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10:00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 12:40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8:20 "
Columbia Train	at 9:40 "
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4:10 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation	at 7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
*Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest, and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, 3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4:45, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7:50, 9:11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:15, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

A Flexible Bank Charter.

THE Night-blooming Cereus reveals its beauties to the world but once in a century; but that flower of finance, the British banking system, proves its perfection by blossoming every decade. In 1844 the PEEL act was passed. In 1847 the bank broke its charter to avoid insolvency. In 1857 it did the same thing, and now again, in 1866, the operation is repeated for a third time. On Friday, the 11th instant, the Bank of England virtually suspended specie payment, and its total ruin was only prevented by a gross violation of its fundamental law. In order to give our readers a correct idea of the causes which lead to such a catastrophe, it is necessary for us to glance at the history of the institution. In 1706, what is now the Bank secured, by a gigantic bribe, a monopoly as a joint stock banking association, which monopoly it has preserved by a system of loans to the Government, which candid people cannot but term bribes. The accumulation by the Crown of the fearful national debt in the early part of the century added greatly to the complexity of the science of finance; and as each difficulty or demand arose, Parliament fell into the habit of enacting a special law to meet the emergency. The result was that, by 1844, the privileges and the responsibilities of the Bank had become so voluminous that it really seemed impossible for the directors to prevent forfeiting their charter by violating some of the restrictive acts.

It was then that PEEL proposed a law which he told the people would remedy all this evil, and as not a dozen men in the kingdom could understand his remedy, the famous act which bears his name became a statute. It is this remedy which has caused all the more recent ills of the institution, and which has originated

"A custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

In order to give an idea of the seed from which the present embarrassment springs, we must dive into statistics. The liabilities of the Bank amount to £41,000,000 sterling, its assets to £61,000,000, leaving a balance of £20,000,000 in excess. In order to transact business, it is necessary that it issue notes to the amount of £21,000,000. A proviso of the PEEL act provides that "for every note issued beyond the sum of £14,650,000 the Bank is required to hold a corresponding amount of gold." There is, therefore, continually in the vaults of the Bank at least £7,000,000 lying idle, as useless as if they were kept buried by act of Parliament beneath the solid foundation of the Bank. "Not a particle of this specie can be used even to ward off bankruptcy." It may mortgage the building in which it conducts business, but to touch one of those millions is impossible. If, at any time, the demand for notes exceeds the average, the amount of waste capital must increase, for every note issued must have a corresponding value in gold deposited. Hence, as in the present case, when the emergency calls for more notes to prevent a general ruin, it the Bank has not gold to lay aside it cannot meet the demand. Its seven millions are useless, and its £14,000,000 of Government securities are valueless, as they cannot be sold. Hence the Bank may be called upon and compelled to violate its charter when it has £21,000,000 in its vaults. Such a supposititious case has now arisen. It arose ten years ago; it arose twenty years ago. With one hundred millions of dollars on hand, it was obliged either to fail or break its charter. As usual in such cases, it appealed to the Government, and so urgent was the demand, that there was not time to draft even a form of a bill to legalize its violation; but, taking the Ministers' word, the Directors proceeded to issue an extra supply of notes, without depositing the corresponding value in gold. By such a desperate remedy was the evil arrested.

It is only natural for Americans to ask why such an arbitrary law was ever enacted. Sir ROBERT PEEL believed that £14,000,000 of notes would be amply sufficient for all the demands of trade. He made no allowance for the advancement of the age. He never calculated that the time might come when £25,000,000 would be too small; or, if he did, he believed that the intelligence of posterity would have suggested a modification of his act. Posterity, however, has not kept march in intellect with the advance in trade; and hence Great Britain has remained for twenty years bound up by a law enacted for days which are past, and which can only hamper the present system of finance. John Bull has thought it easier to break the law, when necessity demanded it, than to so modify the law as to meet any necessities. We hope, however, that for the sake of the financial reputation of our generation, Mr. GLADSTONE will now proceed to remedy the defects of the PEEL act. We referred yesterday to how it was that Sir MORTON PATO was compelled to suspend specie payments with £5,000,000 at his control. This was an evidence of a personal paradox in monetary matters. The same case has occured with a mighty corporation, and we have sought to show how the Bank of England, with £20,000,000 at its command, was obliged to virtually suspend because of the ignorance which, after placing the wealth of Cræsus in its hands, has it withdrawn when wanted, as the water receded from the thirsty Tantalus.

The Death and the Sucessor of Hon. William Wright.

THE intelligence of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, United States Senator from New Jersey, will cause a sincere sorrow among that portion of our community who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with that gentleman, but will occasion no surprise, as his long illness has prepared us for the result. In all nations the death of a high official is followed not only by a regret for his loss, but also by a struggle for the succession. The people view a vacancy

"With one auspicious and one dropping eye;"

and now already the question is being raised who will occupy the seat so lately filled by the dead Senator?

There seems to be but little doubt but that the Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, of Camden, will be appointed to the post by the Governor, Hon. MARCUS L. WARD. All circumstances conspire to point him out as the proper person for the post. He was the choice of the National Union party last April, and was only defrauded of his election by the deep-dyed treachery of a renegade. He is, therefore, the man, of all others, to whom the Republicans desire that the office should be given, and, in his selection, Governor WARD will only fulfil the declared wishes of the people. He is a gentleman of irreproachable integrity, and excellent repute, with a tact, discretion, and ability which would do honor to the high position. He would faithfully represent the State of which he is a citizen, and, by his choice, not only will a good man be rewarded, but a lesson inculcated, that treachery cannot retard the advancement of one who has the sympathy of his party and the respect of all.

Decline of English Power and Influence.

WHEN Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, the other day, in an article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, said that England, from being the first power in the world at the time of the battle of Waterloo and the triumphs of WELLINGTON, had descended to the third, ranking after France and the United States, his countrymen felt sore over the matter, and the Professor of Poetry in Oxford received many rude rebuffs from the English press. But, truly, recent events in Europe are giving to Mr. ARNOLD's words a peculiar confirmation. A little speech by the French Emperor, hardly making ten lines in the newspapers, tumbles down the fabric of financial credit all over Europe, becoming one of the occasions, at least, of a panic in London such as has not been seen there before for thirty years. That speech was interpreted to indicate NAPOLEON'S intended moves upon the great chess-board of European politics, and the sensation it has produced shows conclusively the Emperor's acknowledged power and influence among the European Governments. He has become the central figure in the politics of the Old World. When he speaks all Europe listens. His ability, either to preserve peace or to provoke war, is acknowledged. If he remonstrates, Prussia pauses, Italy hesitates, Austria stops. He is a power which they all feel and acknowledge and respect.

England, meanwhile, has sunk to a subordinate and inferior position. She threatens Germany, to use Mr. ARNOLD'S illustration, for mishandling Denmark, and, when Germany gruffly answers, "*Come and stop us*," slaps her pockets, and vows that she never had the slightest notion of pushing matters so far as this. And then, after Germany has snapped its fingers at her, she keeps threatening Germany with a future chastisement from France, just as a smarting schoolboy threatens his bully with a drubbing to come from some big boy in the background. So when the German newspapers discuss territorial changes in Europe, they add, after their remarks on the probable policy of France in this or that event, "England will probably make a fuss, *but what England thinks is of no consequence*."

France—and the Emperor is France—is now the great and influential power in Europe; the United States dominates upon the American continent, while England has become a third-rate power, wholly given over to manufactures and commerce, and even in these holding a precarious and declining preeminence.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL FERRY.—The Senate of Connecticut concurred yesterday in the election of General FERRY to the United States Senate by a vote of 13 to 8—all the Republicans voting in the affirmative. We are glad to chronicle this result both on account of the character of the gentleman elected and of the assurance it furnishes of the continued discipline and unity of the Union party in Connecticut. General FERRY had received the fair nomination of the party, and good faith required his election. He is an able and faithful man—experienced in public life—and will make a valuable addition to the Senate.

AN ATTEMPT was made yesterday in the House of Representatives to raise the tax on incomes above the present rates. It failed, however, and the law was allowed to remain as at present, except that all incomes of less than $1000 are exempted from tax. Among the deductions to be made in estimating incomes, were added, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, "Losses actually sustained during the year arising from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values."

NO MORE PUBLICATION OF INCOME LISTS.—In the discussion of the Internal Revenue Bill in the House of Representatives yesterday, an amendment was adopted forbidding in future the publication of income lists in the newspapers, or, rather, forbidding the assessors or collectors to allow the income lists to be copied for publication. The lists are, however, to be open for public examination.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE was commenced in the Senate yesterday, Senator HOWARD leading off. But little progress was made. Several amendments were offered and ordered to be printed.

"DUKE GWIN" IN NEW ORLEANS.—Ex-Senator Gwin, for eight months confined in Fort Jackson, came up to the city last evening, in pursuance of General Sheridan's order in these words:—"Release Dr. Gwin, and order him to report in person to me, in New Orleans." On arriving, Dr. Gwin reported at General Sheridan's, and asked on what conditions he was released; to which General Sheridan replied, "On ordinary parole," which he will give to-morrow. In the meantime he is joyously visiting his friends and relatives. His immediate family is in Italy. One of his daughters was recently married in Paris. Dr. Gwin was arrested on the last day of September, on his arrival from Mexico overland through Texas, and taken down to the fort the next day. He was seven months and thirteen days in prison, without any charge having been made against him, and without being able to find out for what he was arrested. About three weeks ago he was offered his release if he would take the oath and leave the country, which he indignantly refused. He refused to take the oath under duress, for the reason that it would be an admission of disloyalty, if under any circumstances an oath under duress be proper.—*N. O. Picayune, May 17.*

—Mr. Beecher remarked the other day at the Woman's Rights Convention in New York, that a woman who is content to wash stockings and make johnny cakes, and bring up her boys, is an undererrown woman, and when she comes to heaven she will spend the first thousand years in getting to that state to which she ought to have attained before she died.

—At the last Torettes' ball given in Paris, one of the most notorious of them wore a gold necklace composed of medallions, each one of which represented a different coat of arms, none belonging to any noble of lower rank than Marquis. So the Indians wear their victims' scalps.

—Ideas (says Voltaire, the old Brute) are like beards—men get them when they grow up, women never have any. But Voltaire also said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. 1—Judge HARE.—Fisher vs. The Connecting Railroad Company.—An action to recover the value of a crop of corn, which it is alleged was destroyed by the location of defendant's line through the field. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $596.

Jacob F. Sieger vs. Edwin N. Ely, Administrator of David Howell, deceased.—An act on on a promissory note. The defense set up was want of consideration, it being alleged that the note was given as an accommodation note only. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge STROUD.—Conrad Hangstauffer vs. Michael Fisher. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by being bitten by a dog belonging to defendant. It was alleged that the dog was a vicious animal, and that plaintiff was prevented from attending to business for several weeks by reason of his injuries. Verdict for plaintiff $110

Wallace & Curtis vs. Ezra B. Ely. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract by defendant to deliver a quantity of oil. On trial.

United States District Court.—Judge CADWALADER.—The United States vs. Manassah Price, alias Minnie Price, and George H. Manson. The defendants are indicted for selling and passing counterfeit United States notes of the denomination of $10. The offense is said as having been committed on the 13th of October last, and the defendants were being tried this morning.

Henry O. Wright, a Government detective, is the principal witness for the prosecution, and his testimony was to the effect that he proposed to the defendants to purchase of them $100 in the counterfeit money; that they acceded to the proposition, and delivered to him the $100, for which he paid them $25 in good money. The case is still on trial.

A FIGHT WITH A LIONESS.—In Wombwell's menagerie in Stirling, England, recently, D'Avey, the lion hunter, entered the den with the performing group of lions, when one of the lionesses, turning round upon him, seized him by the left leg. D'Avey seized his rifle, and brought it down with full force upon the lioness' head, breaking the stock of the rifle in two, and freeing himself from the grasp of the lioness. At the next performance the lion hunter again entered the den, when the lioness immediately flew at him a second time. D'Avey was armed with a heavy stick; a severe struggle ensued as to who was to be master, the lioness repeatedly flying at D'Avey, and he meeting each charge, and driving her back, until she finally settled down in a corner completely cowed and subdued. D'Avey escaped with no further injury than a slight flesh wound and a torn dress.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Sunday School Union will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD Street, on Thursday Evening, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Hon. Chief Justice CHASE will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. JOHN MCCULLAGH and others.

The singing will be by a choir of six hundred children from our various Sunday Schools.

Parties who may have tickets and do not intend using the same will confer a favor by returning them to the Society's Building, No. 1122 Chesnut street.

All reserved seats unoccupied at 8:15 o'clock will be thrown open to standees. 5 22 3t

THE REV. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL (formerly Chaplain in the Army of the James) will speak at the Forty-second Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING. 5 23 2t

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as hereto ore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for bills and settlements to be mad at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

DR. HYLTON'S

CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with Great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take it is opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, as a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used out nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,

"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsu2m

113 MARSH & WARNOCK, 113

No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch.

Have just opened with an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WELL SELECTED

DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE VERY [5 22 6t4p

LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp

Lowest Market Rates.

6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES,

SILK MIXED COATINGS,
FANCY COATINGS,
NEW STYLE CASSIMERES,

With a full line of Goods for MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, From the late Auction sales,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 24 3t Above Willow.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS—JUST OPENED,
CLUNY LACES,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, Etc.,
SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS,
LARGE PLAID MUSLINS,
MARSEILLES, FOR DRESSES. 5 24 6t

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Should be packed away with Furs and Woollens to avoid injury by Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

"EXCELSIOR SPRING,"

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Water of this Spring is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians, and is believed to be superior to any other.

For sale by the leading Druggists, etc.

Wholesale in Philadelphia, by

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.
5 24 4trp*] BULLOCK & CRENSHAW.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

AND IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A

REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY, Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 suth3m 4p

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Open every day and evening all summer.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.

5 24 3m Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF WELL-mated Family Carriage HORSES believed to be sound, perfectly kind, and reliable. To be sold for want of use, the owner going to Europe. Can be seen Friday, Saturday, and Monday afternoons at GENERAL PIKE HOTEL, Frankford. 5 24 3t5p

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—

5 22 3* S. F. BAYDERSTON & SON, No. 907 SPRING GARDEN Street.

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY'

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

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SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

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LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL QUALITIES,

ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.

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STONE AND GILT.

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STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

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WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

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INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

A TIMELY INVENTION

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INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

THE BEST HOUSE PAINT EVER MADE.

MANUFACTURED BY

The American Gum Paint Co.

FACTORY,

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OFFICE,

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PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL AND INDIA RUBBER.

ALSO,

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

After a trial of several months, by prominent Painters, Ship Builders, Rail-road Companies, and Manufacturers, the RUBBER PAINT has proven

A Grand Success.

The Rubber is first dissolved, and then ground with the Paint, giving to it the well-known qualities of the Rubber, viz:—Great durability, elasticity, and resisting power to dampness, acids, and the various deleterious influences of the atmosphere.

Experience has clearly proven the Rubber Paint

Superior to all Others.

It will last longer, and is less liable to crack or curl than other paints. In appearance and working it is the same as other makes, but in quality it will

Defy Competition.

These desirable results have been secured without any increase of price. If you regard your interest try the

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AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.

WORKS,

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S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the P. E. Convention reassembled at St. Andrew's Church for morning prayer. Bishop Vail presided. Rev. Mr. Paddock and Rev. Dr. Clerc, of Carlisle officiated.

Rev. Dr. Howe then preached a sermon upon "Missions," prepared for the Board of Missions, and delivered before the Convention at its request. His text was from St. Luke ix. 6. "And they departed, and went through the towns, preaching the Gospel, and healing everywhere."

Dr. Howe referred to the universal practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church to inaugurate all her Synods with Divine services. But he thought that to devise and carry out measures for extending the gospel of Jesus Christ through the most authentic, safest, and most efficient medium to those who know not or regard not the Lord who bought them. It was truly a mistaken view of the incumbent duties of the Convention that could allow her members to devote most of their thoughts and discussions to the revision of old canons. It was not surely executing the duties of earnest disciples to give the main part of the Convention to the consideration of securing and perpetuating alone the good works which had been achieved. The missionary spirit should activate the doing of new labors and the achieving of greater victories.

The mission of the first disciples was not to the heathen, but to the Jews, who possessed some knowledge of the immortal God. And the mission the Church had to-day is quite similar. It was to go among those who know the Holy Scriptures, to arouse them from their indifference; to excite their enthusiasm for spiritual things.

That primitive mission was itinerant. The disciples went forth with no determined place of residence, the length of their stay in any place was to be dependent upon the welcomeness of their reception. Their instructions were, 'Tarry awhile wherever you are received." Their first mission was merely tentative, to try whether there was a responsive spirit.

This consideration is well worthy of being thought upon. Many parishes are perpetuated where no adequate population exists to support the ministers who are assigned to their charge. Thus many worthy pastors are dulled and discouraged by having no compensative result, and whose forecast can discern no spiritual good to the future. There are men thus aloding in this lingering state of martyrdom, of whom the world is not worthy. Did these ministers take their lives into their hands and go among the savages of the world, then there is a spirit of romance, a consciousness that for such there are enlisted the sympathy and the prayers of the whole Church.

This is a type of discipline permitted and overruled by Him without whose will not a sparrow falls to the ground, but surely this is an abnormal type of what an enemy hath done to the Church. It is not a type of the itinerancy of the first missionaries of the Word of our Saviour.

It appears that missions to new fields were associate: of the seventy disciples, we learn that the Lord sent them forth two and two. They were for pioneer work, to herald the coming of the Lord. This point presents an action for us, which it is not too late to reinstate among us. Interchange, such as associate members can arrange among themselves enables them to preserve themselves from exhausting labors. It is an unmitigated cruelty to require new laborers to work among the new fields, incessantly producing sermon after sermon without rest and relief. He who works up to the means and his abilities gains strength daily, while he who overworks himself is only lingering on to an inevitable death.

Another feature of the primitive missions was the fact that they preached the Gospel—the new truth—the cardinal principle that Christ is the Saviour. It may be said that now the story has become old; but the "foolishness of preaching" was used to overturn the wisdom of antiquity.

Invite men to serve Christ, first, in His mediatorial office, and unfold to them afterwards the means by which they may learn that they have rightly received Him. The Church, it is humbly submitted, should begin, not by asserting her services, but by preaching Christ.

Besides preaching, the Apostles healed everywhere. They performed miracles, and showed that religion was beneficent, striving to heal the wounds of the fall. It was most fitting that the second Adam should heal the sufferings caused by the first. The sympathy of Jesus must be reproduced in those who are advocates for Him. There are men who are speculatively sound and morally correct, but who are yet sympathetically wanting. Oh! let this Church be the Church that wins the reputation of doing good. Then it will not fail to win adherents to its cause. Let them seek the publicans and sinners, those from whom sanctimonious-ness stands aloof, and welcome them to the sanctuary. Thus to heal as well as to teach must be the duty of the Church if she would gain the world to her support.

The electric chain of love must be grasped by every one of her ministry, that society may be encompassed with a vow of adherence to Him whose benefactor spirit cannot be resisted. We shall thus have introduced no novelty, but have endowed our Zion with other great claims to be recognized as the Apostolic Church. Is the Church fulfilling her Divine mission of bearing abroad the Holy Word, when there are ten counties within this one State, wherein one hundred and fifty thousand persons are not recipients of the Gospel from us?

Great Lord of the harvest, renew by Thy spirit that first mission, and send more laborers into the Harvest!

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHILADELPHIAN.—The mercantile community will be pained to hear of the sudden death of Captain Wilmon Whilldin, which occurred last evening about 6 o'clock. Captain Whilldin was a native of this city, and the son of Captain William Whilldin, who for many years was closely connected with the trade of Philadelphia. He was in the sixty third year of his age and resided in Philadelphia during his whole life. He graduated with honor at the University of Pennsylvania, and after wards in the medical school attached to that institution; but soon retired from the procession and adopted his father's business, to which being an only child, he fell heir after his father's death. He was well known in business circles from his long connection with the steamboats plying between Philadelphia and Cape May or intervening points. During the course of a long and active business career he succeeded in retaining the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. By persevering efforts he had amassed an ample competence, and in the enjoyment of apparently robust health, looked forward to an old age of ease and comfort. He was seen by many of his friends yesterday. His death was occasioned by a sudden attack of apoplexy. He was at the time of his death President of the New York and Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company. He was remarkable for the geniality of his manner, and for his unostentatious charity. He leaves a large fortune, which is the result of a life of probity and enterprise. He had but recently moved into a new and finely appointed home in the western part of the city, but lived but a short time to enjoy it. He was one of the oldest of that important class of citizens who have made our coasting trade a specialty, and perhaps the most highly respected. His death will be greatly regretted by a large circle of acquaintances. The family remaining consists of three daughters, his wife having been for several years deceased.

FIRE IN WATER STREET THIS MORNING.—About half-past 11 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at Deitz, Sprole & Henry's cooper and quaying shop, No. 207 South Water street. Their re was discovered emanating from the back portion of the roof, which was almost entirely turned off. The building, which is an old three-story brick one, was entirely occupied by the above firm, and the cooper shop being on the first floor. The lower portion of the building and the cellar was completely flooded with water. It is thought that the fire originated from a spark, alighting on the roof, from a neighboring chimney, there being no fire in the building at the time. Deitz, Sprole & Henry are insured in the Franklin Insurance Company, and the building, which is the property of the Philips' estate, is also insured.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the singing-class of Dr. J. L. Brown waited in a body upon their friend and patron, Mr. L. Fayette, at his residence, South Second street, where they presented him with a handsome service of silver appropriately inscribed. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Mr. Jerman and responded to modestly by Mr. Fayette, after which the company were regaled with a well-arranged collation. During the entertainment some choice musical selections were sung by the members of the class.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—At Thirty-seventh and Baring streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, is an open lot, surrounded on each side by a pavement. Of late persons have, in driving across this lot in order to make a short cut, violated a city ordinance providing against driving on or across the pavements of the city. Yesterday a man was arrested while driving over the pavement, and fined.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Simon Ash was before Alderman Hurley yesterday afternoon charged with receiving stolen goods. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

THE FOURTH OF JULY FLAG PRESENTATION.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the presentation of the state flags on the 4th of July next met yesterday afternoon.

The City Armory was selected as the place for the deposit of the colors.

The Sub-committee on Parade and Route made the following report, which was adopted:—

Form on Broad street, right resting on Arch; down Arch to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Second; down Second to Walnut; and up Walnut to Independence Square.

The Sub-committee on Transportation reported that all railroad companies had agreed to carry the color-bearers and guards free.

It was agreed to invite all military organizations of the State and military schools free.

The citizens were invited to illuminate on the evening of the Fourth of July. It was agreed to request General Meade to make such remarks as he might deem appropriate, and that the services of an additional orator be dispensed with. The arrangements of the Committee contemplate a magnificent scene in Independence Square, in which a large number of ladies will participate, and a gorgeous display of fireworks in the evening.

MEMORANDA OF THE PARADE.

Order of formation:—

1. Commanding officer and staff.
2. Mounted officers not on duty with troops.
3. Band.
4. Dismounted officers not on duty with troops.
5. Regiments and detachments.
6. General Meade and staff in coaches.
7. Band.
8. Color- and color guards.
9. Governor Curtin and staff in centre.
10. The soldiers' orphans in ambulances.
11. Invited guests in coaches.
12. Militia.
13. Organizations composed of members who served in the field.

Officers to take post according to the rank of which they wear the insignia. Officers in citizen's dress to take post on the left of those equipped color guards. Regiments and detachments to take post in numerical order in their respective arm of service.

Mounted officers to move in column of four. The dismounted officers to move in sections of nine. The colors to move three abreast; that is, the color rank of these regiments to move abreast; where there are more than three representatives of a color guard present, they will take post as prescribed by the Regular United States Army regulations. Regiments and detachments of over nine men to carry their colors with them.

OFFICER TO COMMAND THE PARADE.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.

The committee recommend that officers be selected to command respectively cavalry, artillery, and the militia, and that officers be selected from those having held the highest rank in their arm of the service.

FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON KEITH.—The last obsequies to the memory of Mr. Keith were performed this morning. The funeral cortege moved from his late residence, in Spruce street, above Fourteenth, at half-past eleven o'clock, coming down Spruce to Fourth, and thence to Pine, where the remains were placed immediately in front of the church. The regular burial service of the Episcopal Church was then read by Revs. Messrs. Chase and Vandine, after which the body was consigned to the grave with appropriate ceremonies. The First City Troop of which he was one of the oldest members, the old attaches of the Assessor's office of Internal Revenue for the First District, and a host of friends were in attendance all in citizens' costume. Mr. Keith was universally respected, and the solemn scene was one long to be remembered by all who were present. In his death we have lost a good citizen and a man of sterling integrity.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING A FEMALE.—Two young gentlemen, named Alexander McCarthy and Barney McIlhenny, with whom the police of this city have enjoyed a personal acquaintance for some time, were taken into custody in the Fifth Police District, charged with assault and battery and highway robbery. It is alleged that a party of five men had made an attack on a woman at Tenth and Locust streets about six o'clock yesterday morning, and after knocking her down stole from her a shawl, muff, and other articles, and that McCarthy and McIlhenny constituted two of the party. They were taken before Alderman Swift, who held them in the moderate bail of $500 each to answer.

A STABBING AFFAIR.—David Esher got into a quarrel last night with a man named William W. Johnson, and in the course of the difficulty he drew a knife and cut Johnson in the left temple inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Esher was arrested at a lager beer saloon, at No. 1321 North Eighteenth street and taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A JAIL BREAKER CAUGHT.—A man named Thomas Snyder stole a horse and wagon a short time since in New Jersey, for which he was committed to prison. He has been in jail twice, the last time about three weeks since, when he succeeded in making his escape, and came to Philadelphia, but was rearrested last night by Officers Ingram and Shaw, and taken back to New Jersey.

THE SALE OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS last night, at Scott's Art Gallery, was well attended, but brought very low prices, not more than the cost of the frames. Over half the catalogue was disposed of; the balance will be sold this evening (and decidedly the best half.) This will be the last sale this season. The paintings will be sold Friday and Saturday evenings, 25th and 26th inst.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—Yesterday afternoon the ferry boat *New Jersey*, plying between Camden and Philadelphia, while leaving the slip at Market street, ran into the ferry boat *Delaware*. The latter boat was somewhat damaged, but no person was hurt.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—A drowned man was found this morning, at South street wharf. The Coroner was notified.

OUR READERS should not forget that Messrs. Clark & Biddle, No. 712 Chesnut street, continue to give the same discount to purchasers, notwithstanding the advance in gold. We would advise those in need of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc., to examine their stock.

STRANGE IDEAS OF SUICIDE.—

Madmen, by their own hands who bleed,
Oft choose strange places for the deed;
A "Black Maria," prison cell,
There re, or ball-room does as well;
But ne'er was wretch so sunk in gloom,
So madly bent to seek the tomb,
As to his life to do despite
While gazing on the cheering sight
Of splendid suits in each one's power,
For a small payment, at the Tower!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as			$4 00
"	"	*Vests*	" 2 50
" *Black*	"	*Pants*	" 5 00
"	" *Cloth Vests*		" 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*			14 00
" *Black Suits*			20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

INDIA RUBBER PAINT—A TIMELY INVENTION.—Another important step in the application of that useful substance—India rubber—is its introduction into paint. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thoroughly permeating every portion of the mass, and, it is said, produces a very superior article, which successfully resists dampness, salt water, and even acids. The American Gum Paint Company, of this city purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this paint, and set to work vigorously to produce it at their works, southeast corner of Twentieth and Filbert streets, some ten months ago. The enterprise has been successful beyond anticipation, and the paint is fast becoming a favorite with painters, railroad companies, and manufacturers. Several of our city railroad companies use it almost exclusively. The mills are turning out tons of this improved article daily, and the demand for it is increasing.

A desirable paint has long been wanted, and, we wonder that the idea did not occur before of introducing the rubber into it. But all things must have a beginning.

Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, our enterprising tailors, have concluded to have their new mammoth establishment painted within and without with the rubber paint, and the Commissioners of Norristown have ordered their elegant County Hall to be coated with it from foundation to steeple. We would recommend our patrons to try the rubber paint; the large list of references and letters of commendation to be seen at the Company's office will satisfy the most doubting.

NEEDLES C. C. C.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy; subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SIR MORTON PETO.—LONDON, May 1, 1866.—To his Excellency Governor Curtin.—Dear Sir:—You may 'ave 'eard before this, that hour 'ouse 'as, has you folks in Hamerica say, suspended specie payments; but we hexpect to go on again has soon has hall the rest suspend; which they will soon do. Hi 'ave some Cotton Bonds of the Confederate States of Hamerica vet on 'and, which the creditors hof hour 'ouse do not want, hand hi den't know what to do with them. Could you make hany use hof them? and what would you give me for them? When hi was hin your country hi 'eard hof a One Price Clothing 'Ouse, kept by Charles Stokes hand Company, hunder the Continental 'Otel, Philadelphia. Hif wish you would see hit, he would hexchange some Cotton Bonds for some woollen clothes, hand 'ow much he would hallow me for a hart-a-busnel hof £1000 Bonds in clothing? 'Oping you har well, hi ham, yours.

PETO.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES,

Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

REDUCED PRICES.—Superior Photographs of all styles, finished in best manner, of rare accuracy and tasteful arrangement. Now is the time. Call at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar Shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Mattresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLARK—NIXON.—On Thursday evening, the 23d of May, by the Rev. D. Washburn, Rector of Trinity Church, Lieutenant JULIUS H. CLARK, 8th U. S. Reserves, Washington, D. C., and Miss ESTHER M. NIXON, of Philadelphia.

FENNIMORE—HALL.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Thomas F. Billop, Mr. EDWARD C. FENNIMORE, of Odessa, Del., to Miss SUE P. HALL, of this city.

KNIGHT—ELGERSON.—On Thursday evening, April 12, by Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. WILSON J. KNIGHT to Miss LIZZIE S. ELBERSON, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

MEIZER—LEE.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. GEORGE A. METZER to Miss HESTER LEE, all of this city.

DIED.

LARY.—On the 23d instant, JULIA, relict of the late Daniel Lary, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1416 Warnock street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. Malichi's Church.

SUMMERS.—On the 23d instant, PHILIP L. SUMMERS, aged 29 years.

The relatives, friends, and those of the family, also Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 119 Jacoby street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WELSH.—On the 21st instant, JOHN WELSH, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Shackamaxon Lodge, No. 343, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1936 Lombard street, on this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WHILLDIN.—On the 23d instant, of apoplexy, Captain WILMON WHILLDIN, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely, at Old Pine Street Church, Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 201, and the Order in general, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, SIXTH and CRESSON Streets, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. G. PHILIP L. SUMMERS.

By order of the N. G. WM. C. DAUBMAN.
M. L. KOHLHUND, Secretary. §§§

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS OF OVAL AND square patterns, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO PLEASE THE CHILDREN—BUY ONE of the sets of Miniature Garden Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE FOLDING POCKET CLOTHES RACK is a convenient article for travellers to hang their clothing on; it contains six hooks, and will fold up into a small box. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 2] s tu th2m5p

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.
BY THE
Colton Dental Association,
No. 737 WALNUT STREET.
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.
No. 168 *BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.*

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.a —*by a Foreign Minister of State.*
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age.'
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"It's beats my chloroform," (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Francis Blackburne,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs H. H. Weaver,
Rev A. ex. J. Hamilton	Miss Gillis B Lewis,
George H Stuart	Mrs F E Belding
William Warnock,	Mrs. James J. Allen.
D Newton Fell,	Mrs. Ciara G Ralston,
Rev George Brinzhurst,	Mrs. E. S. Davis
Charles F. Bickneli,	Mrs R. L. L. Rutter,
Frank F. Zeigler,	Miss anna Moore,
E. J. Howlett,	Miss Carrie Cox
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs E. K. Eisenbrey,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
E. A. Turpin,	Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
John Berry,	Mrs J. M. Bradford,
W. M. Yenkel,	Miss Fannie Knowles,
Charles C Gumpert,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Wm. J. son of Dr Gurney,	Mrs. T. M. Moore.
M. H Sisty,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Samuel D Forsing,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,	Mrs Anna Taylor,
H. F. Woodward.	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
James Black, Esq.,	Miss Rebecca W Aitemus,
Charles B. Reeves,	Mrs M C Wallace.
R. C. Patterson.	Mrs. George T. Kenyer,
J. T. Elliott.	Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Isaac Stead.	Mrs. H. G. Brune,
W. F. Waters,	Agnes Miller (5 years old).
John S. Parker.	Miss C. Barry (5 years old).
Aug. C. Bournonville, M D.	Mrs. Dr Ashcraft, Del.,
F. C. Wilcox (5 years old),	Mrs. Amanda Hewett.
William C. Bancroit,	Mrs. John G Butler.
J. G. Mitchell,	Mrs. Julia A. Stevens.
D. W. F. Riveines,	Mrs M. C. Crossman,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Miss Mary Devlin,
John S. Cromlinger,	Mrs. J. C Nagey,
H. Butterworth,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Hav.,
J. E. Bailey,	Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Thomas S. Harrison.	Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Mrs. L Harry Richards,
A. Gunther,	Mrs. L. A. Burnley,
J. A. Mcarthur, M. D.,	Mrs. Elizabeth Lowber,
J. H. Shoemaker,	Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Mrs A. J. Hamilton,
NEW YORK.	
C. B. Fahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs. Rev. R. Loomis.
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollick, M. D.	Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Walt, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Robie U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles A. Palmer.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt	Mrs George R Norton.
Rev D. H. Emerson	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Melkle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	three hundred and fifty-six others.

From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *with or any anæsthetic etc.*

From the New York Evangelist:—

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies which are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance has assured us that Dr. COLTON has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of Dentistry."—Letter from Surgeon Carnochan, New York.

A clergyman of this city visited the Colton Dental Association a few days since, and after having a large troublesome tooth drawn, made this certificate on the register of the Association:—"No pain! All over in three minutes. A man can leave the dentist's hands in a good humor." The operation was performed by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

A "THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—'Your teeth are out.' '*Have I possibly?*' she placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added— *The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

OFFICE:
No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 10 thmstrp

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

General Howard's Secretary.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, 17th United States Infantry, who has served for several years on the staff of Major-General Howard, has been assigned to duty as private secretary to that General.

Appointment.

Colonel W. Penn Clarke, of Iowa, late Paymaster United States Army, has been appointed, by the Secretary of the Interior, Chief Clerk of that Department, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived in Washington this morning from Fortress Monroe, and has taken rooms at the Ebbett House. She is accompanied by a servant only.

The Memphis Riots.

General Gilbert, the officer sent to investigate the Memphis riots, reports that the Memphis papers incited it by inflammatory articles, causing a feud between the poor whites and the negroes.

Confirmation.

The Senate has confirmed Albert Van Kleck as Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, New York.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution for a special committee to investigate the condition of the National banks, as to how much Government money has been deposited in them within the past year, by whose authority, and whether and to whom interest has been paid on such deposits. Adopted.

At 1 o'clock the Reconstruction report was taken up.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) addressed the Senate in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera in the ports of the United States, which was concurred in, so that the joint resolution is passed by both houses.

Mr. Walker (Ohio), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to incorporate the Women's Hospital Association of the District of Columbia.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill for the relief of Lucinda Gates was reported by Mr. Taylor (N. Y.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

A bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a Surveying District was reported by Mr. Strouse (Pa.), from the Committee on Territories, and passed.

The Senate Joint Resolution for the acceptance of a collection of plants tendered to the United States by Frederick Peck, was reported back from the Committee on Agriculture, by Mr. Budwell (Cal.), and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Eliot (Mass.), on Tuesday, to amend and continue in force the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, came up as the business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to amend the sixth section in reference to the Sea Islands, by making it read that when the former owners shall apply for restoration of the lands the Commissioner shall refuse to surrender them. He said that these lands were forfeited to the United States as belonging to belligerents, and they were allotted to some 6000 families, which were now in possession, cultivating them and having comfortable homes upon them.

It would be cruel and unjust to turn them out, leaving the Government to procure for them other lands at the cost of $25 an acre, as proposed by the section.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 79; nays 46; so that the section now reads:—

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever the former owners of lands occupied under General Sherman's field order, dated at Savannah, January 16, 1865, shall apply for restoration of said lands, the Commissioner shall refuse to surrender the same.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) moved to amend by adding to the foregoing section, *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person to recover, in the proper courts, any title or right of possession which such person may have in any of the land held under said field order.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to amend by striking out all after the second section.

Mr. Brandagee (Conn.) moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the second Monday in December next.

He sustained the motion by the argument that at that time Congress would be in a condition to act more intelligently on the subject, as it would then have before it the reports of the Commission sent by the President, and of the Special Committee, to be sent by both Houses, to inquire into the working of the system, and adding, in an undertone, that the postponement would save some Congressmen, and particularly in Indiana.

The motion to postpone was negatived; yeas 51, nays 81.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) gave notice that the Committee on Military Affairs had carefully revised the Bounty bill, and had made alterations in it; that a report would be made to-day, and that he would ask the House to-morrow, after the morning hour, to consider it. One very material change made in the bill is that all local bounties paid to soldiers are to be taken into consideration, and deducted from the sum which might otherwise appear due.

The bill, as originally reported, provided only for the deduction of the United States bounty also received. This change will cut out from the benefits of the bill almost all who had enlisted after the payment of liberal bounties had commenced.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 90¼; Cumberland preferred, 44; Illinois Central Scrip, 116; Michigan Southern, 75¾; New York Central, 88; Reading 108¾; Hudson River, 111; Canton Company, 66¾; Erie Railroad, 65½; Western Union Telegraph o. 62; Coupons 1881, 107; do 1862, 100½; do 1865, 101½; Ten Forties, 94½; Treasury Notes 101¼@101½. Gold, 138¼@138¾.

—Miss Georgina Hill, an English writer, has published a volume entitled, "How to Cook or Serve Eggs in a Hundred Ways." She says that in the circle of French cookery no less than 685 ways of preparing eggs are recognized.

—A German has undertaken to count the hairs of four young women's heads of different complexions. The blonde has 140,419; the brown haired, 109,440; the black haired, 102,962; and the red haired, 83,740.

—A bashful lover in St. Louis, about to be married, took morphine to steady his nerves. Result—he forgot to wake up at the wedding hour; the bride was disgusted; and the wedding indefinitely postponed.

—Little Rock (Ark.) has only six policemen, at $3 a day.

LUMBER.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Warlike Movements in Europe—Ominous Speech of Napoleon.

From the Herald.

The speck of war which a few weeks ago arose from the paltry German quarrel over the Danish duchies has grown into a heavy and portentous cloud, overshadowing the whole European continent. From the Bay of Biscay to the Black Sea there is a general mustering of the nations for war. The news by the *Cuba* is positively startling. Thus it appears that "the whole Prussian army, in great bodies of troops, is massed along the frontiers;" that "Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise, and the whole nation is panting for war;" that Italy is all ablaze with her preparations for battle; that all the German States are arming; that rumors were prevalent at Vienna that Russia had caught the contagion, and was preparing for a hand in the expected struggle; and that even the Sultan had taken the alarm, and that the army of Turkey was to be raised to its full strength.

There appeared to be no hopes of a European Congress, and no signs of mediation. On the contrary, Napoleon had made "a significant speech at Auxerre, in which he said he detested the treaties of 1815"—the treaties under which France was humiliated and razed by the Holy Alliance. The attitude of France was, from recent accounts, that of perfect freedom in this existing continental imbroglio. In this speech at Auxerre, however, Napoleon withdraws the veil. The treaties of 1815 abolished the empire of Napoleon the First, and wiped out his boundaries, in a reconstruction of the map o France and of Europe; and now Napoleon the Third gives the solemn warning that he detests those treaties. It means that out of the present difficulties between his German and Italian neighbors he intends a comprehensive abrogation of those treaties of 1815, as the sacred duty of the nephew of the imperial memory of his uncle. It is a Napoleonic idea, which means a general shaking up once more by the Emperor of the Kings and Kaisers of Europe. It means a general European war, and perhaps another Holy Alliance.

But what are these difficulties which threaten so imminently this expected embroilment of the whole continent? They have grown out of that robber's quarrel between Prussia and Austria over those Danish duchies. Wrested from Denmark by an unholy alliance, Prussia claims the spoils and Austria resents the outrage. They both proceed to arm for war. Young Italy, impatiently watching for her chance to pounce upon Venetia, believes that the hour is at hand, and proceeds to buckle on her armor, by land and sea. And here is the danger. Austria and Prussia, if left to themselves, would probably bluster and persist in the game of frightening each other till both would be ready for a compromise. But the Italians are in earnest, and from the important fact that Napoleon no longer restrains them, we are free to infer that they feel sure of his support. His speech at Auxerre, like his brief New Year's rebuff of 1859 to the Austrian Ambassador, is tantamount to a declaration of war.

Mexico, as an equivalent to the House of Hapsburg for Venetia, has failed. Napoleon has, therefore, found it necessary and expedient to put an end to his dubious diplomacy with Austria. He resumes his original *role*, where it was suspended at the peace of Villafranca, and the arming of Italy is the reopening of the drama. We apprehend, from Napoleon's ominous speech, that in the present posture of these European complications a continental war can be prevented only by the speedy interposition of England and Russia in behalf of peace. But as England may prefer the commercial monopolies of a neutral, and as Russia may prefer a settlement with the "sick man of Turkey," the probabilities, as they now appear, are decidedly in favor of a general European war.

The Panic Means War.

From the Tribune.

Such is the judgment of the more intelligent classes throughout Europe. They have all but unanimously concluded that Prussia and Italy are leagued to attack Austria, and that Napoleon is secretly backing them. What was before suspicious became conviction when the telegraph, on the 7th inst., startled cabinets and shattered credit by flashing abroad the speech made on the 6th by Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre, in response to a complimentary address. Its text is as follows:—

"I see with pleasure that the memory of the First Empire has not been effaced from your minds. Believe me, for my own part, I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for this energetic and patriotic population, who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards Yonne. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interests, and that I detested equally with them those treaties of 1815 which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed towards me. Among you I breathe freely, for it is among the working population, both in town and country, that I find the real genius of France."

There is no mistaking this language. If a great war is not at hand, its author will evidently be sorely disappointed. Hence every Stock Exchange in Europe has the blind staggers; hence the stoppage of payment by such gigantic and hitherto solid concerns as Peto & Betts, railway kings, and Overend, Gurney & Co., bankers; hence the increase of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to the extraordinary figure of ten per cent. Meantime, Europe arms, from Messina to the Vistula, from the British Channel to the Dardanelles; hence the universal and just apprehension of a war as gigantic as and more costly than that which hurled back the first Napoleon from Moscow to Elba.

There is hardly a chance that peace can be preserved. Each of the prospective belligerents charges the other with the aggressive intent which each disclaims; each says it will not attak; yet each goes on arming to the teeth, though Austria and Italy are virtually bankrupt, and the Prussian King and his Minister know that they can only plunge their country into a needless war in defiance of their people's wishes and protests. Yet it is plain that, if war were not intended, such enormous ruinous expenses of preparation for it would not have been incurred; so all, sadly or gladly, look confidently for war.

We shall now have a chance to return some of the lectures read us by our European monitors some two or three years ago, and to repurchase some of the bonds they bought of us (at very low figures) in our extremity. With economy, industry, and a good tariff, we may ride out the storm just bursting, unharmed and unshaken.

Foreign Wars and Home Republicanism.

From the Daily News

A sober and temperate review of European affairs exhibits the probability of an approaching war upon that continent, in which all the leading nationalities will be compelled to take part. It is indisputable that the European masses, and especially those identified with Germanic interests, are in a state of exaltation that threatens to precipitate convulsion. The attempt to assassinate the Count Bismark demonstrates the existence of a popular sentiment intensely hostile to the policy of Russia, as it is proven and acknowledged that the would-be assassin was the representative of a partisan sentiment, and acted as the accepted executioner of the will of a party in the interest of a political movement. The speech of Napoleon at Auxerre, on the 6th instant, suggests an inclination on the part of the Imperial intriguer to witness the kindling of this warlike fuel into a general flame; and he is, perhaps, right in supposing that the safety of his dynasty depends upon the present exercise of the vast military power of his empire, in a war of nations that will give France an opportunity to forget all local causes of disturbance in the gratification of the national ambition for military glory.

If our republic were in its natural condition of republicanism, we could be simply lookers-on upon this show of crowned combatants; spectators gazing from afar upon the arena where these foreign gladiators tested their prowess and wasted their vitality and strength. If we would but be true to the principles that have been our safeguard in the midst of conflicts upon international issues, if we would but obey the precepts of Washington, and be guided by the teachings of Jefferson and other true apostles of Democracy, these dissensions abroad would not occasion a ripple upon the current of our domestic politics. They would, on the contrary, be of value to us by teaching us lessons of precious significance; for it is better to profit by the sad experience of others than by our own. But in the present unsettled and abnormal condition of the republic, there is no telling how far we may be entangled in the complicated web of international questions with which Europe is now perplexed; and in view of the fact that our country is governed by a ruthless, aspiring, unscrupulous, and fanatical faction that would not hesitate to adopt any measures that promised their partisan aggrandizement, there is room for apprehension that we may yet be betrayed into a partnership in the evils of their European quarrels.

It is significant that Congress and the Administration preserve a profound silence in regard to all the issues that disturb the outside world. But this reticence must not be accepted as a sign that our Government intends to keep aloof from all participation in the settlement of the questions involved. When the radicals remain silent so long upon any subject of importance, there is reason to fear that they are contemplating some movement that they know is not in accordance with popular opinion. During the war, and when it was impossible to act in the premises, the Federal Congress was very earnest and unanimous in the expression of sympathy with the cause of the Mexican republic, and very distinctly "resolved" that the United States were hostile to the empire of Maximilian. But now that there is no barrier between the promises and their fulfillment, we have no Congressional action nor utterance upon the Mexican question.

The subject has been quietly dropped, because there is no advantage to the radicals to be gained by its present agitation. So with regard to the conflict between Spain and the South American Republics. Congress is most decorously silent upon that topic, and yet it is one that is of vital importance to the interests of republicanism upon this continent. The duty of the United States, at this crisis, is to protect republicanism in the Western hemisphere, and let the monarchs of the Old World fight it out there to their hearts' content. Our nationality is but little interested in the decision of questions relative to Schleswig-Holstein, Venetia, and other European localities invested with attributes of chronic disputation; but it is distinctly a part of the Republic's mission to resist the encroachments of European powers against the republicanism of America. Chili, Peru, and Mexico appeal to us legitimately for protection against foreign aggression; and, although it is safe and right for our Government to remain entirely neutral in regard to foreign complications, yet the potentates of Europe cannot complain if we take advantage of their little troubles to help the cause of self-government upon the soil of American Republics.

Dr. Bellows on the President and Congress.

CONGRESS TOO RADICAL—THE PRESIDENT REPRESENTING THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE—RISK OF IMPERIALISM IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. Bellows delivered a lecture on the 7th inst. on the President, Congress, and the Departments, at his church on the Fourth avenue, giving the results of his observations during a ten days' visit to the national capital. He said that the popular idea was that Washington was a sink of iniquity; but he was happy to say that he had found it did not merit that reputation. It was pre-eminently a church-going city, and the place of residence of a large number of superior persons—retired naval officers, men of fortune and Government officials, who preferred the quiet dignity of public employment to the noisy competition of business or the professions—men of the Charles Lamb stamp, who preferred a clerkship for the leisure it afforded for self-cultivation. Referring to the Senate, he said it was composed of a noble body of men, with a few conspicuous exceptions, and that these were representatives of the intelligence and opinions of the better class of Americans more than of the majority of the people. There were no prominent giants among them—no Websters, Clays, or Calhouns—but there were no pigmies. The House of Representatives was composed of men more widely representative, inferior, on the whole, to the Senate, but still a splendid legislative body. The life of a member of Congress was a busy one, instead of the idle one some supposed it to be. Some members had to keep two or more secretaries to attend to their correspondence. This was a war Congress, and it must be excused for not correctly estimating the drift of the popular mind in a state of peace. It had been accustomed to pass strong measures, and to pursue an exceptional policy; and it was natural that it should still cling to power, and strive to maintain party supremacy. Congress and the President were at issue respecting Southern representation. It was not disposed to admit, without probation, to the councils of the nation those who had but lately been endeavoring to compass its destruction. Congress was true to the principle of human liberty, but it was in advance of the people in its reconstruction policy. It represented the higher intelligence of the country more than the real popular sentiment in its measures. The President, on the other hand, took the view which the great mass of the people are disposed to take. He assumed that the Southern States had never been out of the Union, and that, therefore, they couldn't come in again. He argued that the war was over, and that all the States were equally entitled to representation. The country must not be checked in its career of progress by either party or an idea. It was to the interest of the entire nation that there should be a real as well as a political reunion of the North and South. The North was even more anxious for this, in a commercial point of view, than the South. Hence the strength of the President's position; and notwithstanding his (in some particulars) retrogressive policy, he (Dr. Bellows) believed it would prevail over that of Congress, which was basing its acts upon mere principles of right. The rising energy and impulsive strength of this great and growing nation could not be stopped or balked. Mr. Johnson was a man whom he had found honest in his opinions and convictions and acting, he believed, under a strong sense of public duty. He was a Southern man, and an ex-slave owner, and he thought he knew better than Congress what the South needed, and what course it would be best for the Government to pursue. He was much maligned by his enemies, and a false impression had gone abroad of the character of his private life. He (Dr. Bellows) had frequent opportunities while in Washington of observing, and he had formed the opinion that Mr. Johnson was a very temperate and well conducted man. He was quaint and homely in his manner of speaking, with a good deal of rough vigor, but withal of not uncomely presence, and it was impossible to speak with him without feeling confidence in his power and conscientiousness. He thought he was a much and undeservedly abused man. There was, he regretted, a sort of imperialism springing up at Washington. It was with Mr. Johnson as with Mr. Lincoln. Cabinet meetings were held seldom and at irregular intervals; the President acted for himself, without consultation with his Cabinet, in his own sphere, and the Heads of Departments were dictators in their own particular spheres. This was a dangerous feature. There was too much of the one-man power about it, and it called for reform. On the whole Washington was a very pleasant and averagely moral city. Congress was a little too radical for the people and the times, and the sentiment and interests of the nation were with the President in his ideas regarding reconstruction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PRIZE MONEY.

Report of Secretary McCulloch.

By the acts of Congress of July and August, 1861, all property of the citizens of insurrectionary States, found therein, and all vessels belonging to insurgents, were required, when captured, to be forfeited, and the proceeds of sale paid into the Treasury for the use of the United States. The proceeds of large captures of such property, amounting to several millions of dollars, are claimed by military and naval officers, and they are accordingly taking measures, through the Admiralty Courts, to have the property condemned and adjudged to their own use and that of the Naval Pension Fund. The question is now pending before the Supreme Court, whether such property so captured should be forfeited to the United States or for the benefit of the captors. In view of these facts, the House of Representatives recently directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold a distribution of proceeds until the judicial question shall be determined, and requested him to take such means as in his judgement might seem proper, to have the claims of the United States, in such cases, fully heard.

Secretary McCulloch's reply we give in full:—

"It does not appear by the files of the Treasury Department, that the receipts of any such property as is described in the above resolution have been claimed by officers of the army; nor does it distinctly appear how much, if any, has been claimed by officers of the navy.

"Certificates in due form of law have from time to time been reported to this Department since the date of July 13, 1861, of decrees of the proper courts for the distribution of prize money on captures purporting to be prize of war, six hundred and eighty-seven in number, amounting to $21,893,188 70, which amount, deducting say one-half credited to navy pension fund, has been paid as follows, viz:—

Amount paid officers of the navy.....	$4 762,336 11
Amount paid enlisted men of the navy.	5,341,396 55
Total on 687 prizes.....	$10,103,764 66

"These sums represent approximately the amounts as they stood on the 1st instant.

"On the same premises there remains to be distributed, on account of the same prizes, the sum of say $837,820, of which the major part will go to the officers of the navy, but a portion to enlisted men.

"The files of the Treasury Department do not furnish satisfactory means of determining what proportion of these amounts consists of the proceeds of property comprehended within the scope of the act of July 18, 1861, and the acts supplementary thereto, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution, and can be ascertained only by examination of the records of the several cases on the files of the respective courts.

"As to all the above cases, it is obvious that no such suspension of distribution as the resolution contemplates can be made, if indeed those cases can be considered as within the purview of the resolution.

"At the date of the resolution there were thirteen cases in the office of the fourth auditor, certified for distribution as prize, but on which distribution had not commenced.

"On careful inspection of these thirteen cases, it appeared that several of them were vessels or other property within the scope of the resolution; but they were on certificates of distribution as prize, after final adjudication either of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the several district prize courts, the proceeds of which have therefore passed beyond the jurisdiction, of the department, according to my judgment in view of the tenor of the act of Congress of June 30 1864, entitled 'An act to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, and for other purposes,' which expressly provides 'that the net amount decreed for distribution to the United States, or to vessels of the navy, shall be ordered by the court to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be distributed according to the decree of the court' (section 16), and which seems in this respect to leave no discretion to the Department.

"It further appears that thirty-two cases remain pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and two hundred and sixty-eight cases in the Circuit and District Courts, in all three hundred cases, all of them nominally cases of prize of war, but more or less of which may be cases of revenue forfeiture under the act of July 13, 1861, and other supplementary acts.

"Assuming that these three hundred cases of capture represent an average value of possible proceeds corresponding to that afforded by the six hundred and eighty-seven cases, the amount still in litigation would be equal to, say $9,555 977.

"Several of these cases, however, have been already adjudicated finally by the courts, although the certificates of distribution have not yet reached this Department.

"Deducting such cases, there will remain a large number still pending in the courts, as to which the intervention of the Treasury Department will be lawful and proper for the purpose of ascertaining how many of them are cases of prize of war and how many are cases of revenue forfeiture under the intercourse acts.

"I have taken steps to investigate the character of all these cases, and to intervene therein so far as it may be just to do so, in behalf of the Treasury Department; the result of which examination and intervent on will in due time, if required, be reported to the House of Representatives.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

"H. McCULLOCH,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

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On and After Saturday, May 19,
THE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
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WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS on the Fairmount and Navy Yard branch of their road.

Going down will leave the Depot:—First trip at 11 48 second trip at 12 8, and continue to run at intervals of 3 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes, and Seventh and Chesnut streets 27 minutes after the time of starting.

Coming up leave the Navy Yard:—First trip at 12 40 second trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chesnut streets 2 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden streets 32 minutes after time of starting.

FARE 10 CENTS.

5 19 5t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

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The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsam

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
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The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 5

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

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JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
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NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
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TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
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All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

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MATTINGS, Etc.
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OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
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3 19 3m HENRY HECKER, Manager.

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$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan	'71	$95,000 00
120 000 " 6 "	'81	124 100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 550
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112 812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,700 00
$1,496,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560 00
Real Estate		36 000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		121,913 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 00
Cash in Banks	$55,856 89	
Cash in Drawer	678 48	56,535 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Band,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
all 467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JOS. W. McALLISTER Secretary protem. 2 3 tf23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500.000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON Secretary. 3 30§

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 23d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

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Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wister Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week it disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. I. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 633 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 9 10m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 2 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

STOVES RANGES &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sawhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and remished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX.
3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Important Revelations Regarding Revolutionary Schemes in Cuba—Plans of the South American Allies to Carry the War Home to Spain—An Invasion of Cuba Proposed—The Native Cubans Anxious to Receive the Allies.

The success which has attended the allied republics of South America against their old enemy and oppressor, Spain, has inspired the West India and South American colonies of that power with a desire to be freed from her yoke, and we are reliably informed of very formidable preparations for revolt, resistance, and revolution. The defeat of the Spanish fleet at Callao, its probable annihilation should it meet the *Huescar* and *Independencia*, or its abandonment of the contest should it escape them, will still further encourage these colonies to prompt action, and the now smouldering fires of revolution may break out at any moment.

THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC REPUBLICS.

The alliance of the South Pacific coast States has grown in strength from the moment that the Chilians raised the standard of opposition to Spanish aggression, and now numbers the formidable republics of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Chili. Strong efforts have been for some time making to still further strengthen this alliance; and Venezuela and Colombia have been invited to join in the work of destroying Spanish influence and power in America. The Chilian Minister to these States, Senor Matta, has been endeavoring to draw them into this alliance; but, though not successful so far, it is more than probable that he will eventually succeed. With an immense coast frontier, it can be well understood that, in view of the threatening proximity of the once formidable Spanish fleet of Admiral Nunez, these States would be reluctant to enter into an alliance which would call down immediate vengeance upon them. But the Spanish fleet is now destroyed, or at least disabled, and they have nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from an alliance with States which have proved themselves such formidable and, it may be, such dangerous neighbors. Senor Matta has left Venezuela, and gone to Colombia, and will at the capital meet with the new and enterprising President, General Mosquera, who has just landed in his republic, fresh from Europe, with two strong and formidable iron-clad vessels. Senor Matta will, doubtless, under the changed aspect of affairs, meet with better success in Colombia than in Venezuela.

PLAN FOR INVADING CUBA.

The purpose of Chili and her allies in endeavoring to draw these States into an alliance against Spain, is not merely for defense, or instigated through timidity. The proposed alliance is for the purpose of offensive movements, inspired by hatred and revenge, and it is planned for the purpose of gaining a base for operations on the north coast of South America, in order to aid Cuba and Porto Rico in throwing off the oppressive yoke of the mother country. Either Venezuela or Colombia furnishes such a base, and if drawn into this alliance, as no doubt the latter will be, we shall soon hear of the fitting out at her main ports of formidable expeditions intended to operate in Spanish waters and against Spanish colonies. The present alliance, it must be remembered, is already a most formidable power, can command a fleet of most formidable strength, and armies only surpassed in numbers by those in existence during the late war in this country, armed and equipped in the best style; and with a footing in Colombia, or afloat on the Carribean Sea, or Atlantic Ocean, would hardly be inferior to any flotilla or force that Spain could possibly muster.

THE CUBANS READY TO WELCOME THE ALLIES.

Such an aggressive movement these allied republics seriously contemplate, and not without reason nor without earnest invitation from the people of Cuba and Porto Rico. Revolution has long been rife in Cuba; it burns with suppressed fury at this moment, and is, we are well assured, on the eve of a general breaking out. The revolutionary movement in Cuba against Spain began away back in 1823, and was inspired by the success of the South American colonies in gaining their independence. But, unfortunately, in Cuba the people were not united. Two races may be said to have existed—native Spaniards, commanding nearly all the wealth and holding all the power, and the native Cubans, superior only in numbers, and deficient in arms, material and resources. The native Cubans have at all times been the revolting power.

THE VARIOUS REVOLUTIONS IN CUBA.

In 1823 occurred the conspiracy of Los Soles de Bolivar (sons of Bolivar), so-called on account of the connection of the revolutionists with Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia, who held the same policy and proposed to extend the same aid to the Cubans now advocated and proposed by the allied republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru. It was prematurely discovered, and the leaders were persecuted and severely punished. In 1826 a second attempt at revolution was detected in Puerto Principe. The same alliance with the South American States that distinguished the conspiracy of 1823 and characterizes that of 1866 existed in 1826. Two of the most distinguished natives of Cuba, Velasco and Sanchez, were leaders in this affair, and being detected were hanged. They are still held in reverence by the Cubans as "the first martyrs of Cuban liberty." The conspiracy of El Aquila Negra (Black Eagle), in 1828, was likewise discovered, and its members persecuted and exiled. In 1836, in consequence of the liberal movement in Spain for the adoption of the Constitution, there was an attempt at revolt in Santiago de Cuba, with the same object aimed at by former revolutionists, at the head of which was General Lorenzo. The Captain-General Tacon dealt very severely with the Liberal leaders. This conspiracy extended to Porto Rico, where compatriots of the Cubans rose in arms, but were defeated. In 1844 occurred the famous conspiracy among the native Cubans and blacks, which was suppressed with such a cruel hand by Marshal O'Donnell, then Captain-General of Cuba, now at the head of the Spanish Government. O'Donnell, it will be remembered, made himself infamous by his cruelties, and also availed himself of the high position which he held, and the unbounded power which he wielded, to make a fabulous fortune by selling pardons and modifying sentences. The well-known mulatto poet, Placide, was one of the most illustrious of the victims of O'Donnell's cruelties.

In 1851 there were several attempts at revolution, all of which failed. On the 4th of July Joaquim de Aguero, at the head of fifty of his countrymen, proclaimed the independence of the island. The movement failed, after some fighting with the regular troops, in consequence of the failure of other parties to act in combination. Aguero and some of his followers were captured and executed; others were sent to Ceuta. On the 24th of July, 1851, Colonels Armenteros, T. Hernandez and others, attempted too late to follow the Porto Principe movement, but they also failed, and the leaders were executed and the rest sent to exile and to the chain-gang in Africa. In the same year Lopez landed from the United States with five hundred men, but met with neither aid nor sympathy. Successful revolution through United States aid at that time meant annexation, and this was not what the conspirators at that time desired, though it had been made to appear so by Lopez in his efforts to secure aid. The revolutionists of Cuba have in every instance been composed of natives and blacks combined, and the anti-slavery feeling has always existed among them. They were at that time opposed to annexation to a slaveholding power, and hence felt but little sympathy with Lopez and his force of Southern adventurers. Lopez failed, and with his principal officers was executed. In 1853 occurred the conspiracy of La Vuelta Abajo, one of the most extensive in Cuba; but, though formidable, it failed through the vigilance of the Spanish authorities, who had been excited to suspicion by the movements of Lopez. The number of those exiled was very great, including several members of the principal families of the island. In 1854 occurred the execution of Estrampes for an attempt to introduce arms into Cuba. In 1855 the conspiracy of Ramon Pinto, a wealthy and influential Camlan, occurred. This movement was in connection with the Junta Cubana of New York, which intended to send an expedition commanded by General Quitman. Pinto, it will be remembered, was garroted.

SLAVERY THE CAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE.

The main cause for the failure of these movements was the existence of slavery in the island. The slaveholders and slave traders have always been opposed to them for fear of losing their property. On account of this same cause opinion in Cuba was divided. The idea of annexation to the United States had very few advocates in Cuba until the abolition of slavery in this country. Now the native Cubans have turned to this country with every assurance of assistance, but are doubtless doomed to obtain succor only from their fellow-sufferers in South America. The island has progressed notoriously on this matter of abolitionism, and very few native Cubans are now found who do not desire the end of slavery, and also the downfall of the Spanish Government. Some wish this to be effected by gradual emancipation; while others—the great bulk of the population—anxiously desire the immediate and total abolition both of slavery and of the Spanish Government.

THE WORK BEGUN IN EARNEST.

This work has, we have every reason to believe, begun in earnest both in Cuba and Porto Rico. Lately occurrences have taken place on the island which prove, beyond a doubt, that the public sentiment is quite prepared and ready for revolution. Duels between Spaniards and Cubans are the order of the day, and we lately published a statement to the effect that several duels had been fought between Cubans and Spanish officers. In a single week there were seven duels in Havana. There was lately a revolutionary movement in the interior of the island. The Spanish Government has done everything to make it appear that it had nothing to do with politics, and only a contemptible riot of drunken young men; but three months have elapsed since it took place, and Messrs. Rodriguez, Lopez, Guerre, Bonell, of Marsal, the principals, are still in prison, and there is a report that they were secretly shot.

The revolutionists are working without rest to get rid of their oppressors, and having, as they have, the sympathy and aid of the South American republics in war with Spain; and also that of the people of this country, despite Mr. Seward's opposition to the Monroe doctrine, they cannot fail, this time, in obtaining the independence which they have been struggling for, and for which they have made so many sacrifices.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

1 17 4p

5 20 S.—FIVE-TWENTIES,

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 § No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.

JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.

HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET,

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.

North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.

LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.

PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m§p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, &c.,

A. BROWN.

7 2 3m

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.

Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms. CHARLES S CARPENTER,

JOHN GLENDENING,

JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,

5 22 1m Proprietors.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,

HORACE A. NATHANS,

ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 10m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS'	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 § No. 4 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. To be remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.

Charles B. Grafen, *Sunday Mercury* office.

James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.

William F. Corbit, Associated Press.

William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.

James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.

H. A. Davis, No. 223 Gaskill street.

John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.

Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.

R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.

J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.

John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.

E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.

H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.

L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.

Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.

Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.

W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.

T. McCarthy, No. 19 Everett's alley.

George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.

W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.

M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.

S. Seigenour Rose Bustleton.

Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.

R. T. Welling on, Second and Quarry streets.

E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.

William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.

S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.

John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.

Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP, of which we have already sold considerable quantities, as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,

N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,

DYOTT & CO.'S,

And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,

3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and rat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving, in their places *heal hful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.

General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations: it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,

THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

4 28 tuths2m*

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 24 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from

NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail route to

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,

is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,

MONEY AND BULLION,

and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points as

EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,

and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.

J. L. JOHNSTON, President.

5 11 18t B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

430 Army Wagons,	30,000 pounds old Horse Shoe,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,	4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
14 two-horse Wagons,	700 Sash with Glass,
17 Spring Wagons,	195 pounds Tallow,
4 Watering Carts,	Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
43 Light Carts,	Wheelbarrows,
50 two horse Ambulances,	Blankets,
1 Buggy,	Buckets,
1034 single sets Harness,	Chains,
472 Saddles,	Halters,
21,670 pounds Scrap Chain	Wrenches,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,	Anvils,
285 pounds Coil Chain,	Smiths' Bellows,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,	Portable Forges,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,	Planes,
2577 pounds of Lead,	Barrels,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,	Kettles,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,	Stoves, etc.
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,	

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,

5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz:—

88 Frame Buildings.

2 Board Walks.

2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.

1 do. do. do. 1 000 gallons.

2 do. do. do. 1 300 gallons each.

1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1 200 gallons.

3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each

6 Cooking Ranges.

1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.

1 Woodward Steam Pump.

1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.

3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers

1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.

1 Flagstaff 112 feet high.

1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).

2 Wooden Wash-Troughs.

9 Iron Hoppers.

12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks.

2520 feet Picket Fence.

45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.

The Frame Buildings contain about:

640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.

184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.

269,827 feet Flooring Boards.

840,000 feet Rough Boards.

6442 feet Shelving.

99 feet Office Railing.

Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and the superficial measurement amount to

1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.

174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.

651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.

75 feet of ¾-inch water pipe.

2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of

Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,

A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,

5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.

1000 Shovels, new.

20,000 Pickaxes, new.

20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,

5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER,

Attorney at Law.

No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143 85, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44 60, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 73, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24 97, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 73, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12 th§m*

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons old measurement.

Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 820 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24 th m 9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,

5 15 tuths6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Seal

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucy Rushton appeared last evening as "Juliana," in the *Honeymoon*. Unusually this piece of late is always played in two acts, but the whole five were given last evening. Miss Rushton is an exceedingly developed blonde, not a handsome statue, but a handsome caryatides, such as the Romans sculptured. She is the very embodiment of health and strength and animal beauty, yet is she not beautiful either in feature or expression, or rather, a lack of expression gives a vacancy to her face, which takes away all interest. England produces hundreds of such fine, healthy, genial, handsome specimens of womanhood, from brilliancy of complexion and magnificence of figure, they are dazzling and imposing. Miss Rushton, in the magnificent and tasteful dresses she wears, dresses fit for a queen, is really a most splendid sight. Such dresses have never before been on the stage; they are all real in point of material, and bewildering in point of taste and fashion. As an actress, Miss Rushton does not rise above mediocrity. Her voice is harsh, and she does not read intelligently or give any particular character to the part she plays. But there are many actresses of as little talent, and none as satisfactory to look on, so that Miss Rushton has individual claims on public admiration. Miss Rushton, for her benefit, will play *The Black Domino* and *Bombastes Furioso*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams will give us this evening the *Lady of Lyons*. It is long since we have seen his "Claude Melnotte"—no doubt it will be as greatly improved as his "Hamlet," and display the maturity of his talents as well. Miss Orton will play "Pauline."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth plays "Iago" this evening. We are glad to see that he will give us *The Fool's Revenge*. It is one of his most original and admirable creations.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The heads of the two medical colleges will visit the Carolina Twins today. These wonderful girls are exciting great interest in the scientific world

Suicide of the President of a Broadway Insurance Company.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES THE ALLEGED CAUSE—INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER NAUMANN.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas W. Birdsall, President of the Security Fire Insurance Company, called at the drug store of Edward Milhaur, in Broadway, and asked to purchase a dose of strychnine, which he said he wished to administer to a large and troublesome dog. Mr. Milhau at first refused to furnish the poison, when Mr. Birdsall gave his full name, said he was President of the Security Insurance Company, and lived in Yonkers, and that he (Mr. Milhau) was the only near neighbor on whom he could call for medicine, etc. Believing his story to be true the druggist gave Mr. Birdsall two and a half grains of strychnine, for which he paid and left. He returned to the office and seated himself at the desk, remaining there till shortly before four o'clock, when he arose from his chair and was observed to take a drink from a tumbler. He then retired to the rear room, and lying down on a lounge, was soon afterwards discovered to be dead.

The alarm was given, and a messenger despatched to the Coroner's office, whereupon Coroner Naumann proceeded to the office of the Insurance Company and made a temporary examination of the body. In answer as to what prompted the deceased to take the poison, the Coroner was informed that there was some derangement in his accounts or business affairs, which had been made a subject of investigation by the Directors of the Company. It was also stated by a gentleman present that Mr. Birdsall had been engaged in some private speculations which had resulted disastrously.

Coroner Naumann gave permission to have the body removed to an undertaker's, and an inquest will be held to-day, when further facts in relation to the suicide will be developed.

The Security Insurance Company was organized in 1856, since which time deceased has been Secretary, Vice President, and President. He was appointed President of the Company four or five years ago. Deceased has left a widow and several children, living in Yonkers, Westchester county. He was about forty-two years of age.—*New York Herald.*

Death of Senator Wright.

The Hon. William Wright, United States Senator from New Jersey, died yesterday at his residence in Newark, N. J., aged about seventy. He was a native of New York State, but early settled at Newark, where he long did a large business as a manufacturer of saddlery, etc., and made a generous competence. In 1843 he was chosen to Congress, as a bolting Whig candidate, beating (by the help of the Democrats) the Hon. William B. Kinney, the regular Whig candidate. He was re-elected in 1845 without opposition. In 1847, he was the Whig candidate for Governor, and was beaten by the efforts and votes of such Whigs as resented his bolting into Congress in 1843. He thereupon became alienated from his old Whig affiliations, and was soon transformed into a pro-slavery Democrat of the Camden-Amboy stripe, which he has ever since remained. In 1852-3 he was chosen a United States Senator to fill a vacancy; he was re-elected in 1855-7; and again in 1863; so that his present term would have expired, had he lived, on the 4th of March, 1869. His successor (until one shall be chosen at the next session of the Legislature) is to be appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward; and it is nowise probable that the selection will either be dictated or prevented by Mr. James M. Scovel. Mr. Wright was not a great statesman; but he was a generous, public-spirited, self-made man, who cherished no animosities, and never allowed political differences to incite personal alienation if he could help it. Now that he is gone, a thousand kindly and grateful associations will cluster around his memory.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

To day, May 24, will be the forty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of England. The day will be duly celebrated by the English residents in this and other cities of the United States. In Canada and the British Provinces there will be the usual loyal rejoicings in the shape of reviews of troops, firing of cannon, illuminations and fireworks. In England the event will, of course, be celebrated with great *eclat* and in all the British dependencies throughout the world there will be more or less rejoicings. Her Majesty is now in the twenty-ninth year of her reign, having ascended the throne on the demise of her uncle William IV, in June, 1837. This is a long time for the reign of a British sovereign, the greatest longevity having been attained by her grandfather, who reigned sixty years. She has a numerous family of nine children, five of them sons, all of whom are living. Queen Victoria's popularity has been somewhat impaired by her long seclusion from public life in consequence of the death of her husband, Prince Albert, of Coburg, but she is held in deserved estimation for her character as a lady and a Queen, and English subjects in every part of the world will honor her birthday with the respect due to her position as the sovereign that roles over several hundred millions of people.

THE TRAPPIST MONKS.—The Emperor of the French has sent the Trappists eighty thousand francs from his privy purse towards the drainage works which the monks are carrying on at the Dombes.

CLARET WINE.

400 DOZEN FINE TABLE CLARET,

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 fmj S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 19 6t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 5

SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF 200 FINE FRAMED PROOF ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY—Consisting of fine proofs, carefully selected from the great modern artists, among whom are—

Martin,	Herring,	Johnstone,
Barker,	Frith,	Ansdale,
Le Jeune,	F. Taylor,	Sant,
Turner,	Thompson,	and others,
Frank Stone,	Handseer.	

To take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

23d and 24th inst. at quarter before 8 o'clock. The above are all finely framed in gold, walnut, and rosewood frames, and comprise one of the best collections ever offered in this city. 5 21 4t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings next,

25th and 26th inst. at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at quarter before 8 o'clock, a fine collection of oil paintings, comprising familiar and pleasing landscapes, mountain and river scenery, marines, etc., from celebrated native artists. 5 21 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

May 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 170 high-class imported paintings by the best English, French, Flemish, and Belgian masters.

Particulars hereafter. 5 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

5 18 5

SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 200 CASES OF STRAW GOODS, BY CATALOGUE.

On Friday,

May 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of new and fashionable styles for ladies, misses, and children. 1t

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AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

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"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

TO RENT.—CAPE ISLAND COTTAGES and Stores. Notwithstanding it has been currently rumored, much to the damage of Cape May, that all desirable furnished cottages had been taken, yet I, the subscriber, have twelve to rent for the bathing season, three of which are near the Columbia House one on Queen street, three on Washington street, three on Lafayette street, and two near the site of the late Mount Vernon Hotel. Also, three Storehouses, desirably located for business. All of which will be let on reasonable terms.

Apply to JESSE M. SMITH,

At the Ridgway House, Philadelphia,

From 12 to 3 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22 and 23, 1866, or at Cape Island any time thereafter. 5 21 6t*

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No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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SUMMER BOARDING.—THREE CONNECTing rooms, suitable for a family of six; also one large corner room, with a connecting room, suitable for a family, and four single rooms not yet engaged, with good board, at $7 per week, near Wilmington, Delaware. 5 22 3t* DR. J. A. BROWN.

Reference—Mr Shroder, No. 116 S. Delaware avenue

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the Summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 6t

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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and impaired functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

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It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

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One lot of Silk Grenadines, 62½c. per yard, same as have been sold at 87½c.

Fine all-wool Delaines, 37½ and 45c.

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Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.

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Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

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TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

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Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

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The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the

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MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

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